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VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 51.
WHOLE NUMBER 622.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1875.

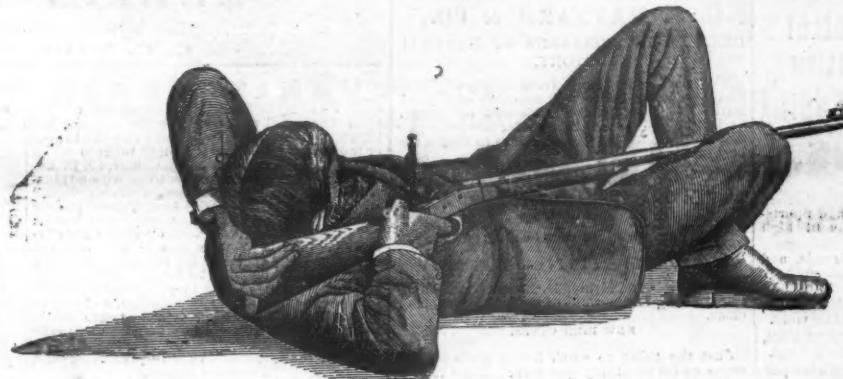
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Creedmoor, 1874.

Score—800 yards.....
900 ".....
1,000 ".....

Major HENRY FULTON—The Way He Does It.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Score—800 yards..... | 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—58 |
| 900 "..... | 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—57 |
| 1,000 "..... | 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3—56 |
| Total..... | 171 |

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—sent to any address, 50 cts.)



Dollymount, 1875.

Score—800 yards.....
900 ".....
1,000 ".....

Col. JOHN BODINE—The Way He Does It.

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Score—800 yards..... | 4 4 3 4 4 4 0 4 2 4 4 3 4 4 4—53 |
| 900 "..... | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4—50 |
| 1,000 "..... | 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 4—51 |
| Total..... | 163 |

(See Official Report of the International Rifle Match, published by the Amateur Rifle Club, just out—50 cts.)

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Professor of Anatomy in University of Vienna

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THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.
Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
G. O. No. 64, WASHINGTON, April 20, 1875.

Published extracts from Acts of Congress and Circulars relative to postage.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875.

Major James W. Nicholls, Paymaster—Resigned July 23, 1875.

Captain Frederick E. Camp, Second Infantry—Resigned July 20, 1875.

Second Lieutenant Edwin P. Eckerson, Fifth Cavalry—Dismissed July 15, 1875.

Chaplain John N. Schultz, Twenty-fourth Infantry—Resigned July 23, 1875.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875.

Company L, Third Cavalry, from Camp Sheridan, Neb., to Fort Laramie, Wy. T.

Company C, Twelfth Infantry, from Fort Hall, Idaho T., to Angel Island, Cal.

Company K, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp Gaston, Cal., to Angel Island, Cal.

Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, from Camp Bidwell, Cal., to Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending July 27, 1875.

Wednesday, July 21.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Colonel J. H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, will proceed to New York City, and thence to San Francisco, Cal., and Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.; and, after having inspected the Medical Purveying Depots at those places, will return to his station in Washington, inspecting the Purveying Depot at St. Louis, Missouri, en route.

The leave of absence granted Major W. B. Royall, Fifth Cavalry (Fort Hays, Kas.), in S. O. No. 117, July 1, 1875, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended five months.

Discharged.—Private John Daley, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Artillery.

Thursday, July 22.

To complete his record on the rolls, Surgeon James C. Fisher, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged from the military service of the United States to date April 19, 1862, the date prior to that of his acceptance of an appointment as Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers.

Transferred.—Private Thomas Casey, U. S. Military Academy Detachment of Cavalry, to H, Third Cavalry; Private Abraham S. Hart, G, Sixteenth Infantry, to the General Service Detachment, U. S. Army, at the Leavenworth Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Honorably discharged.—Private William Burnett, E, First Cavalry, now with his command.

Discharged.—Sergeant Major John C. Marshall, Third Cavalry, now with his command.

Friday, July 23.

Par. 5, S. O. No. 108, June 2, 1875, from this office, directing a stoppage of pay against Second Lieutenant M. F. Jamar, Thirteenth Infantry, is revoked, he having satisfactorily accounted to the Subsistence Department for the subsistence funds, stores, etc., referred to in that order.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, 140 recruits to San Antonio, Texas, where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of Texas for assignment to the Eighth Cavalry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Transferred.—Private Andrew Mulaskey, D, Third Cavalry, now at Omaha Barracks, Neb., to the Second Cavalry.

Discharged.—Private Walter Williams, L, H, Third Artillery, now with his command.

The resignation of Chaplain John N. Schultz, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been accepted by the President to take effect July 23, 1875.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, 100 recruits to Fort Snelling, Minn., where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding officer Twentieth Infantry for assignment to his regiment.

Leave of absence for four months is granted Assistant Surgeon John H. Janeway (New York City).

Saturday, July 24.

Transferred.—Private Henry Gaumer, D, Tenth Infan-

try, now at Nashville, Tenn., to G, Sixteenth Infantry.

Discharged.—Second Class Private Geo. V. Hatcher, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, now at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va.; Privates William Wittich, D, Twentieth Infantry; William J. Parker, General Service U. S. Army, in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Bugler Daniel Harrigan, A, Fourth Artillery, now in confinement at Presidio, Cal.

The leave of absence granted Captain Henry G. Litchfield, Second Artillery (Omaha, Neb.), in S. O. No. 39, April 1, 1875, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is extended eleven months, with permission to go beyond sea.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant C. S. Burbank, Tenth Infantry, in S. O. No. 135, July 8, 1875, from this office, is still further extended three months and ten days.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, so much of Par. 2, S. O. No. 147, July 20, 1875, from this office, as directs Assistant Surgeon Blair D. Taylor to report to the Superintendent U. S. Military Academy, is revoked, and he will report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

Monday, July 26.

Sergeant Major George C. Kenry, Second Artillery, having performed the duties assigned him in S. O. No. 69, July 24, 1875, from Headquarters, Fort McHenry, Md., will return with his guard to his station at Fort McHenry, without unnecessary delay. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation for Sergeant Major Kenry and two men.

Major A. B. Gardner, Judge-Advocate, U. S. Army, and Professor of Law at the U. S. Military Academy, will proceed to Washington City on public business, and on completion of the same will return to his station.

The following named officers are detailed for duty at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will accordingly report in person to the Commandant thereof: First Lieutenants W. H. H. Crowell, Sixth Infantry; Frank M. Gibson, Seventh Cavalry, and John J. Clague, Twelfth Infantry.

Discharged.—Privates Samuel A. Penn and John Davis, General Service, U. S. Army, now in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Tuesday, July 27.

Discharged.—Corporal Charles H. Peirce, General Service, U. S. Army, now at Newport Barracks, Ky.; Private William Richardson, I, Fourth Infantry, now with his command; Second Class Private James McElroy, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army, now at Allegheny Arsenal, Penn.

The sum of \$132.75 will be stopped from the pay of Captain J. W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Rice, D. T., on account of supplies purchased by him from J. S. Winston and Co. (successors to the Edwin Lumber Company), and Dunn and Co., of Bismarck, D. T., without proper authority. The amount thus stopped will be deposited by the Paymaster to the credit of the appropriation for barracks and quarters for the year ending June 30, 1874.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon John Brooke (Philadelphia, Penn.), in S. O. No. 130, June 30, 1875, from this office, is extended one month.

Honorably discharged.—Hospital Steward William Brewster, U. S. Army, now on duty at Camp Robinson, Neb.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward August V. Clossman, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for temporary duty at that post. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

Leave of absence until February 1, 1876, is granted First Lieutenant George W. Steele, Fourteenth Infantry (Camp Douglas, U. T.)

The resignation of First Lieutenant Geo. W. Steele, Fourteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect February 1, 1876.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The leave of absence for one month, granted Second Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, by S. O. No. 74, Headquarters Department of Dakota, 1875, and extended one month by S. O. No. 61, c. s., Headquarters Division of the Missouri, is further extended one month. (S. O. No. 41, July 21.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Thirteenth Infantry.—The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John S. Bishop (Holly Springs, Miss.) by Post order dated July 16, 1875, was July 19 extended seven days.

Inspections.—Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, A. D. C., Acting Assistant Inspector-General, was July 20 ordered to proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., to inspect the troops there stationed. On the completion

of this duty he will return to his station in New Orleans, La.

Quartermaster's Department.—During the temporary absence of Major J. A. Potter, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, will act as Chief Quartermaster of this Department.

New Orleans.—The troops stationed in this city were July 21 ordered to proceed, on Saturday the 24th inst., to Mississippi City, Miss., and there encamp until further orders. On arriving at Mississippi City, Colonel P. R. De Trobriand, Thirteenth Infantry, will assume command of all the troops encamped at that point.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon W. R. Mandeville, U. S. Army, was July 22 relieved from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

A. A. Surgeon W. H. Carson, U. S. Army, was July 23 ordered to proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., and report to the commanding officer for duty.

G. O. M.—The place of meeting of the General Court-martial constituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 127, c. s., from Department Headquarters, was July 23 changed from Jackson Barracks, La., to Mississippi City, Miss.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was July 15 granted Second Lieutenant G. H. Roach (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.)

Leave of absence for one month was July 16 granted Captain W. M. Van Horne, Seventeenth Infantry (Fort Abercrombie, D. T.), with permission to apply for an extension of one month.

His trial by General Court-martial in St. Paul having been concluded, Captain L. H. Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry, was July 21 ordered to return to his proper station, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., and await further orders.

After the adjournment of the General Court-martial of which he is a member, Colonel T. L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry, was July 20 ordered to remain at St. Paul until further orders from Department Headquarters.

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 23 granted First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry (Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.)

Seventh Infantry.—His trial by General Court-martial having been concluded Major Guido Ilges was July 16 ordered to return to his proper station, Fort Benton, M. T., and await further orders.

Board of Officers.—As contemplated by par. 5, G. O. No. 81, series of 1873, W. D. A.-G. O., a Board of Officers to consist of Surgeon W. J. Sloan, U. S. Army, Major O. D. Greene, Asst. A.-G., U. S. Army; Major B. C. Card, Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Captain R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, A. D. C., has been appointed to meet in St. Paul, Minn., July 27, for the examination of Corporal J. D. Nickerson, General Service, U. S. Army, who has been selected for the appointment of Second Lieutenant in the Army of the United States.

Twentieth Infantry.—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Minn., August 5. Captain R. P. Hughes, Third Infantry, Assistant Surgeon J. H. Kinsman, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains J. C. Bates, J. H. Patterson, W. S. McCaskey; First Lieutenant J. A. Manley; Second Lieutenants W. H. Hammer, J. F. Huston. Second Lieutenant J. B. Rodman, Judge-Advocate.

Telegraphic instructions were sent July 20 from Department Headquarters, directing the commanding officer of Fort Pembina, to send an officer from that post to Fort Seward, D. T., to relieve First Lieutenant J. A. Yeckley, Twentieth Infantry, of his duties as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the latter post, and leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability was granted Lieutenant Yeckley.

Promotions of Enlisted Men.—The following reductions and promotion in the General Service detachment at Department Headquarters were made to take effect from July 20: Sergeant J. K. Arnold, to be corporal; Corporal J. D. Nickerson, to be private (at his own request); Private William Manley, to be sergeant.

Pay Department.—Leave of absence for ten days was July 23 granted Major G. W. Candee, Paymaster, U. S. Army (Sioux City, Iowa), the leave to take effect when Major Candee shall have made up and forwarded his accounts at the end of the present month. Before taking advantage of this leave, Major Candee will transfer all public funds in his possession to Major A. H. Seward, Paymaster, U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster of the Department.

Black Hills.—The following despatch from Prof. Janney has been received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

CAMP ON SPRING CREEK.

BLACK HILLS, DAKOTA, July 17, 1875.

I have discovered gold in paying quantities in gravel bars both on Spring and Rapid Creeks, from 20 to 30 miles north-east of Harney's Peak. The deposits are the richest yet found in the Hills, and are very favorably

situated. There is a good head of water in the streams, amply sufficient for working purposes. The gold is derived from quartz ledges of enormous dimensions in a belt of clay, slate, and quartz. It is 20 miles in width, crossing the Hills in a north-westerly direction. At this point the clay from the bed of the stream near camp yields from four to eight cents to the pan, and several pieces of about the value of a dollar have been found by the soldiers. I am engaged in prospecting to ascertain the value and the extent of the region. About 200 miners have deserted French Creek and followed me here. They are pouring into the Hills from all directions, and offer me every assistance in prospecting. But no matter how valuable the mines may be, the future great wealth of the Black Hills will be its grass lands, farms, and timber. The soil is deep and fertile, and the rain-fall greater and more regular than that of any region west of the Allegheny Mountains.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth

Fort Union.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Union, N. M., July 22. Detail for the court: Captain Henry A. Ellis, Fifteenth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, U. S. Army; Captain A. S. Kimball, A. Q. M., U. S. Army; First Lieutenants John Lafferty and George F. Foote, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Geo. A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant James M. Ropes, Eighth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Hays.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kas., July 20. Detail for the court: Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. Army; Captain George F. Price, Fifth Cavalry; First Lieutenants Robert McDonald, Fifth Infantry; W. C. Forbush, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants George O. Eaton, Fifth Cavalry; L. A. Craig, Sixth Cavalry, Captain Edmond Butler, Fifth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Medical Department.—Special Orders granting Acting Assistant Surgeon M. O'Brien, U. S. Army, leave of absence for twelve days was July 20 revoked.

Sixth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester was July 20 relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial convened at Camp Supply, I. T., and Second Lieutenant A. McC. Guard, Nineteenth Infantry, detailed in his stead.

Changes of Stations.—The following changes of stations was ordered July 20: In order to comply with General Orders No. 1, c. s., Headquarters of the Army, transferring the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Cavalry: Companies E and I, Sixth Cavalry, at Fort Dodge, Kas., to proceed by rail to Granada, C. T., there to be supplied with transportation and forage, and from thence march to Fort Lyon, C. T., so as to reach that post on or before the 8th of August. Companies B and C, Sixth Cavalry, to march from Camp Supply, I. T., to Fort Dodge, Kas., so as to reach that post on or before July 28, thence to proceed by rail to Granada, C. T., to be supplied with transportation and forage, and from there march to Fort Lyon, C. T., reaching that place on or before the 8th of August. Companies K and M, Sixth Cavalry, to move from Fort Hays, Kas., by rail, to Fort Lyon, C. T., so as to be at the latter post on or before the 8th of August. Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry, in command of Fort Dodge, Kas., was ordered to turn over the command of the post to the next senior officer, and proceed with Companies E and I, Sixth Cavalry, to Fort Lyon, C. T. Companies B, C, E, I, K, and M, Sixth Cavalry, under the command of Major C. E. Compton, Sixth Cavalry, were ordered to march from Fort Lyon so as to reach Santa Fé, N. M., on or before the 31st of August, where they will exchange horses and transportation with six companies of the Fifth Cavalry, and thence proceed to Arizona, in compliance with such orders as may have been issued for their movements by the commanding general of that Department or Division. The transfer of horses and transportation with the Sixth Cavalry having been effected as above required, the six companies of the Fifth Cavalry above referred to will proceed to Fort Lyon, C. T., and their arrival at that place be reported by telegraph to this office. The clothings, arms, and ammunition pertaining to the above-mentioned companies of the Sixth Cavalry, which are not required for this march, will be turned over to the quartermasters of the posts at which these companies are now stationed, and will be re-issued by them to such companies of the Fifth Cavalry as may require them. Acting Assistant Surgeons M. O'Brien and T. B. Chase, U. S. Army, will accompany this command to Santa Fé, and will return with the Fifth Cavalry to Fort Lyon. On being relieved from duty with the Fifth Cavalry they will rejoin their proper stations. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary ambulances for the companies of the Sixth Cavalry, and proper transportation by rail and wagon for the above movements, as well as for the sick, laundresses, and heavy baggage of this command—the latter by contract teams. The Quartermaster's Department will also cause the necessary forage, and the Subsistence Department the necessary rations, to be furnished for the above movements at the proper places within the limits of this Department.

Medical Department.—A telegram from Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, dated July 20, directing the commanding officer Camp Supply, I. T., to order A. A. Surgeon W. E. Sabin, U. S. Army, to proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty, was July 23 confirmed.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Captain J. W. Eckles, was July 23 appointed a special inspector. He will make an inspection at Fort Wingate, N. M., of certain ordnance and ordnance stores, the property of the United States, for which Captain George W. Cushing, Eighth Cavalry, is responsible, and which are reported damaged and unserviceable.

Military Storekeeper.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was July 23 granted Captain Hamilton Lieber, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

Fourth Cavalry.—Captain Clarence Mauck, Second Lieutenant John A. McKinney, and Second Lieutenant A. E. Wood were July 23 detailed as members of the General Court-martial appointed to meet at the Cheyenne Agency, I. T., by S. O. No. 99, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Second Cavalry.—The Quartermaster's Department was July 21 ordered to furnish transportation from Omaha to Fort Sanders for Captain J. N. Wheelan, and one hundred and thirty-one recruits and two laundresses, Second Cavalry; to Sidney Barracks for one recruit Third Cavalry; and to Fort D. A. Russell for two recruits Third Cavalry, and one prisoner Ninth Infantry.

Third Cavalry.—Company I was July 16 ordered to be transferred from Camp Sheridan, Neb., to Fort Laramie, W. T.

First Lieutenant A. H. von Luetzow, Third Cavalry, now at Camp Robinson, was July 19 ordered to proceed to join his company at Fort Fetterman, and First Lieutenant George A. Drew, Regimental Quartermaster, Third Cavalry, now at Fort Fetterman, to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell and report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Second Lieutenant James H. Winters was July 16 ordered to proceed to Laramie City, W. T., by the 20th instant, and report to the Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial instituted by S. O. No. 105, and re-convened by S. O. No. 140, c. s., from the War Department. On completion of his trial, Lieutenant Winters will return to his station at Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

Telegraphic instructions were sent July 8 and confirmed July 19, directing Captain J. J. Coppington, Twenty-third Infantry, to proceed from Fort Hartsuff to Omaha, and return, on public business.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for fifteen days was July 19 granted Second Lieutenant Richard T. Yeatman.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky

Sixteenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Nashville, Tenn., July 19. Assistant Surgeon W. G. Spencer, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain William G. Wedemeyer; First Lieutenants Henry C. Ward, George H. Palmer; Second Lieutenants Leaven C. Allen, Charles R. Tyler; First Lieutenant William V. Richards, Adjutant, Judge-Advocate.

Second Artillery.—The Minneapolis Tribune of July 21 says: "Lieutenant Eli Huggins, for the past four years military instructor at the State University, has received orders to proceed to the Arsenal at Charleston, S. C., and will leave for that destination in three weeks. Lieutenant Huggins is an affable gentleman as well as a capable and efficient instructor, and many warm friends in this and other portions of the State, will regret the military necessity which calls him to do duty in another and remote section of the Union."

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending July 27, 1875: Captain T. J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Clark, Subsistence Department; Assistant Surgeon G. H. Torney, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant G. H. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain Theodore J. Eckerson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported at Division Headquarters, in compliance with par. 1, S. O. No. 128, c. s., from the W. D., was ordered July 21 to proceed, without delay, to Fort Adams, R. I., and relieve Captain John V. Furey, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties at that post. Captain Furey, on being relieved, will comply with the orders he has received from the War Department.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for one month was July 21 granted Captain Joseph G. Ramsay (Fort McHenry, Md.)

Commissary Department.—Major Michael R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Army, was ordered July 21 to proceed to the following posts on duty connected with the Subsistence Department: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Independence, Mass.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Preble, Me.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, having reported at Division Headquarters, in obedience to par. 5, S. O. No. 143, c. s., from the War Department, was July 23 assigned to temporary duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Boston, Mass.

Third Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, on being relieved of his duties at Boston, Mass., by Lieutenant Henry F. Clarke, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, was ordered July 23 to join his company at Fort Warren.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—First Lieutenant George E. Albee, having reported (in accordance with par. 3, S. O. No. 146, c. s., from the War Department), for examination by the Board to retire disabled officers, convened in New York City by par. 1, S. O. No. 240, War Department, A. G. O., November 5, 1874; and

the Board having completed his case, will return to his home at Whitewater, Wis.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon George H. Torney, having reported at Division Headquarters, in obedience to par. 2, S. O. No. 147, c. s., from the War Department, was July 24 ordered to proceed, without delay, to Fort Wood, N. Y. H., and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty at that post.

The following medical officers having reported, by letter, to Division Headquarters, in obedience to par. 2, S. O. No. 147, c. s., from the War Department, were assigned to duty at the posts set opposite their names, to the commanding officers of which they will report without delay: Assistant Surgeon J. Chester Worthington, Fort McHenry, Md.; Assistant Surgeon E. T. Comegys, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Assistant Surgeon R. L. Rossen, Fort Monroe, Va.; Assistant Surgeon W. C. Shannon, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Assistant Surgeon W. R. Hall, Fort Gratiot, Port Huron, Mich.

Fort McHenry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., July 27. The following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Captains William P. Graves, James E. Wilson; First Lieutenants William P. Vose, James L. Mast, Nathaniel Wolfe; Second Lieutenant E. M. Cobb. First Lieutenant George Mitchell, Adjutant, Judge-Advocate.

Plattsburg Barracks.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., July 21. Captain La Rhett L. Livingston, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Justus M. Brown, Medical Department; Captain Charles C. McConnell, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenants William Arthur, R. Q. M., Third Artillery; Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. H. Coffin, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Joshua A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery, Judge-Advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs, San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, July 20, 1875: Captain Stephen P. Jocelyn, Twenty-first Infantry; Chaplain Chas. B. Van Horne, U. S. Army; A. A. Surgeon N. H. Marsalis, U. S. Army; Captain Wm. P. Martin, Quartermaster's Department; A. A. Surgeon L. H. Patty, U. S. Army; Captain Thomas Wilson, Commissary Department.

Fort Vancouver.—The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain T. B. Van Horne, U. S. Army, was July 12 extended one month, with permission to apply to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for a further extension of three months.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Fourth Artillery.—First Lieutenant Jacob E. Bloom was July 1 relieved from duty at Point San José, Cal., and will report to the commanding officer of Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty with Company C, to which his promotion carries him. Second Lieutenant Clarence Deems, Fourth Artillery, was same date relieved from duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will rejoin his proper company at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

First Cavalry.—Company I will be dropped from the garrison of Camp Halleck, Nev., and supplies arranged for accordingly.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Breast Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott

Pay Department.—Major D. Taylor, Paymaster, was July 5 ordered to pay the troops stationed at Camps Grant, San Carlos, Apache, Bowie, and Lowell, A. T., to include the muster of 30th June, 1875. Upon the completion of this duty Major Taylor will return to his proper station.

Base Ball in the Army.—A game of base ball was played at the Pensacola Navy-yard, on the 16th of July, between the Cooper B. B. Club, of Pensacola Navy-yard, and the Brannan B. B. Club, of Fort Barrancas, Fla., resulting in a fine victory for the Brannan's, as the following score will show:

| BRANNAN'S. | O. R. | COOPER. | O. R. |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| O'Shea, c. | 3 3 | Volke, p. | 3 2 |
| Conrad, 3d b. | 0 6 | Steiger, r. f. | 3 0 |
| Bracken, p. | 1 5 | Miller, c. | 5 0 |
| Schwab, 2d b. | 3 4 | Merck, 3d b. | 4 0 |
| Moley, l. f. | 5 2 | Walker, 1st b. | 3 1 |
| King, r. f. | 2 1 | Flake, f. | 3 1 |
| Hunter, c. f. | 0 3 | Chapin, 2d b. | 2 1 |
| Edwards, ss. | 4 0 | Dattler, ss. | 2 1 |
| Carroll, 1st b. | 4 1 | Caligan, c. f. | 3 1 |
| Total. | 27 23 | Total. | 27 5 |
| Innings. | 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th | Innings. | 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th |
| Brannan's. | 2 3 3 0 7 3 0 0 5 | Cooper's. | 3 2 3 0 6 0 0 0 5 |
| Coopers. | 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 | | 0 5 |

Umpire—Mr. Dour, of Mobile.

Time of game—Two hours 10 minutes.

A correspondent, "Em," writing from Fort Sill, I. T., July 18, 1875, says: "Subjoined you will find score of a match game of base ball played on 12th July, 1875, between clubs of Companies H and L, Fourth Cavalry. There is much interest taken in the game at this post, and approval and encouragement is given by the officers. Each of the six Cavalry companies have a handsome uniform and a well organized nine." Following is the score:

| Innings. | 1st | 2d | 3d | 4th | 5th | 6th | 7th | 8th | 9th |
|---------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Stars. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 14 |
| W. W. W. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 10 |

Best playing on the part of Stars, Larew, King, and Robinson. On part of W. W. W., Kerr, Mulvihill, Dougherty, and Wilson.

A match game of base ball came off at Swayne Barracks, Humboldt, Tenn., on July 16, between the Star B. B. Club, of Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, and the Pacific B. B. Club, comprised of the citizens of the

town. The game was played on the grounds of the latter club, was the second of a series, and resulted in the perfect triumph of the Stars. The first game, played two weeks ago, and which the Stars also won, stood thus:

Stars..... 29
Pacific's..... 22

On the 16th inst., but seven innings were played, the game having commenced late, owing to the intense heat—the thermometer indicating 100 deg. in the shade—and darkness stopping the play; of which the following is the score:

Stars..... 47
Pacific's..... 21

The good feeling and fraternization usually manifested on these occasions between the soldiers and citizens; the hearty cheering each side gives the other at the conclusion of these meetings of generous rivalry; the tone and character of the assemblies generally present to witness them, bear ample evidence, our correspondent writes, that the gulf which but a few years back separated these classes so widely, is rapidly closing. I have given you two out of many of our victories; we have been defeated by clubs, but insignificantly compared with the above.

ALPHA.

A correspondent sends the result of two match games of base ball, played by the Portmouths, of Norfolk, Va., and the Benjamins, of Fort Monroe, Va. The first game came off, on the garrison ground, Fort Monroe, on the 5th inst. Benjamins, 29; Portmouths, 9. The second came off at Portsmouth, Va., on the 26th inst. Benjamins, 21; Portmouths, 16.

The Indians.—Information has been received at the Indian Bureau from Fort Marion, Fla., that Lean Bear, one of the Cheyenne prisoners confined at that fort, has become insane, and application has been made to have him sent to the Government Insane Asylum near Washington. This is the same Indian who attempted suicide on the route to Florida. Under the recent order to send the families of these prisoners to them, directions have been given that one wife to each prisoner and the children under twelve years of age be forwarded.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL MCPHERSON.

An ex-officer of Volunteers, who has read Captain Richard Brand's description of the incidents connected with the lamented death of General McPherson, has written the subjoined account, from his own observation:

GREENCASTLE, IND., July 8.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I see in yesterday's *Journal* an account of the killing of General McPherson, taken from rebel sources, which is incorrect in some particulars; and, as I was nearer to him than any one else at the time he received his death shot, I will give you a brief account of the occurrence as I saw it.

On the 21st of July, 1864, General Sherman made an advance of his main line in front of Atlanta, driving the enemy from an outer line of fortifications, which we held that night, the Seventeenth Corps being on the left with its extreme flank returning, like the point of a fish-hook, the Fifteenth Corps coming next, and the Sixteenth being partly in reserve. On the morning of the 22d Lieutenant Stickney, of the Signal Corps, and others on the skirmish line, reported heavy bodies of the enemy moving to our left, when General McPherson took the Sixteenth Corps to the left, getting them in line just in time to meet the first rebel charge, across an open field, which was handsomely repulsed; this occurred soon after 12 o'clock. Just after this I rode into the woods to the right of the Sixteenth Corps, in which the left flank of the Seventeenth terminated, where I found our skirmishers being driven back through this gap between the two corps, which fact I at once reported to General McPherson, who was just riding up, accompanied by an orderly, his staff having been sent to different parts of the field. He at once turned his horse and started at a brisk canter, in a narrow road cut through the brush woods, in the direction of the rear of the Seventeenth Corps. I and his orderly followed as close as our horses could move, and a portion of his body-guard and members of the signal corps at a distance of twenty or thirty yards. We had gone perhaps 100 yards when we rode upon a body of rebels, of whom we could see about a dozen within ten yards of us, who commanded "Halt! stop there! halt!" Without a moment's hesitation, the General turned his horse to the right, away from them, and I followed his example. At this instant the rebels fired a volley at us, one ball striking the General, passing through his lungs near his heart. His horse carried him a short distance, when he fell heavily to the ground. A moment afterward two infantry skirmishers, one of whom was wounded, coming by, stayed with him. They reported his only words were, "My hat, where's my hat?" and a call for "water," which they furnished. After about twenty minutes he expired. In the meantime two or three rebels came to where he was lying, took his pocket-book and some papers from his breast pocket, his watch, hat, and a signal glass which he had borrowed that morning. Near where the General fell my horse dashed me against a tree, knocking me to the ground insensible. As soon as I had recovered strength, I escaped to the edge of the woods and reported what had happened to some members of his staff, who were looking for him, who went in, and, after a brief skirmish, bore his body out and took it to the rear in an ambulance. The signal-glass which was taken from the General was that evening found on the body of a dead rebel, with a bullet hole through the strap, and is now in the possession of Colonel Howard, to whom it belonged. My watch, which was crushed in my contact with the tree, was stopped at 1:02 o'clock.

Yours truly, WILLIAM H. SHERFY.
Late Signal Officer Fifteenth Army Corps.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE Special Examining Board of this institution, of which General F. H. Smith is superintendent, submitted their report to the Board of Visitors on the 1st of July:

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE,
LEXINGTON, July 1, 1875.

To the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute:

GENTLEMEN: The committee of examination respectfully report: That they have availed themselves of the abundant facilities afforded during the last eight days of the annual examinations to make themselves acquainted with the workings of the Institute in its departments of instruction and discipline, as well as in its internal arrangements, and that they are able to express themselves in regard to all these points in terms of high approbation. The committee report that the length of time given to the examination prevented their attendance upon the classes in Rhetoric, Logic, French, Physic, Astronomy, Geography and Drawing, but it is believed that the subjects selected by them, and communicated below, furnish the basis for a correct estimate of the entire work of instruction in the Institute. The moral and intellectual culture of the cadets, their gentlemanly bearing, and the precision and facility of their military movements, all give evidence that the faculty of the Institute are faithfully discharging the sacred duties devolving upon them.

More in detail, the committee would state: That the examinations in mathematics were highly satisfactory. This department should hold a high place in every institution for the instruction of the young. The clear definitions, the obvious connections between the concrete and the abstract, and the pure and simple logic become mighty weapons in mental training and development. Here, also, we find the true foundation of practical knowledge. The examinations in civil engineering gave abundant evidence of correct methods and painstaking drill on the part of the mathematical instructors. The cadets were required to discuss the subjects of buttresses, retaining walls, calculations of areas, quantities of earthwork, masses, arches and other topics treated in Rankin's Civil Engineering, which they did with accuracy, giving all the more difficult formulas and effecting the required transformations with a facility creditable to themselves and to their teachers. The theoretical instruction and the resulting discipline in this department must be excellent, but the committee would suggest the importance of concrete examples, and that frequent exercise in obtaining by actual surveys the data for the application of the formulas serves both to elucidate the formula and to ensure their ready and accurate application in professional life. In the opinion of your committee the course in civil engineering would be strengthened by increasing the proportion which the field work at present bears to the theoretical instruction.

The cadets acquitted themselves creditably in their Latin translations and composition, which showed that penetrating beyond the mere syntactical husk they had possessed themselves of the spirit of the language and of the author. They have also made good progress in the German language, considering the time devoted to the subject. The methods pursued by the instructors in both these departments are to be commended without qualification.

The examination in ordnance was not satisfactory. In the opinion of your committee this part of the course is too much crowded. There was no indication of lack of instruction or of defectiveness in its method, but the cadets seemed over-loaded, and unable to retain and handle with facility what had been given.

The examination in chemistry was remarkably thorough, and indicated the most careful and judicious instruction in the class-room and in the working laboratory. The committee have seldom, if ever, witnessed more satisfactory results of a year's work in this department of science. The committee take occasion also to commend the method of the examiner as entirely free from all approach to leading or suggestive questioning.

The first division of the graduating class was also examined in moral and political philosophy. It is sufficient to say that these classes had been instructed by the superintendent of the Institute, and that the exhibit made by them in nowise detracted from a reputation acquired in the experience of many years.

The discipline of the Institute appears to be firm, yet not unduly rigorous, and its results are manifest not only when the students are upon duty, but also in their manly, frank and deferential intercourse with their military superiors.

The grounds and buildings were found to be in excellent condition as regards cleanliness, and the rooms occupied by the cadets gave evidence of perfect neatness and order.

In the military ceremonies of dress-parade and review and in the infantry drill (School of Battalion) the cadets appeared to great advantage. The different maneuvers were executed with promptness and precision.

In conclusion, your committee cannot too highly commend what has seemed to them the marked and distinguishing features of this institution, the happy combination of the military system of instruction with the departments of science and of literary culture, and the more ennobling culture of the heart and soul. Nowhere else have we seen this combination so complete and perfect. We cannot speak of it too highly. It is such a system as fits a pupil for life and for death. Under its guidance he is sure to tread always the path of duty, virtue and honor.

CHARLES DAVIES,
W. F. BARRY,
D. H. COCHERAN,
J. WARREN GRISBY.

GOVERNOR LETCHER, president, and on behalf of the Board of Visitation, communicated, with an appropriate address to the special Examining Board, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be and the same are hereby tendered to Professor Charles Davies, LL. D., Major General W. F. Barry, U. S. Army, Professor D. H. Cochran, Ph. D., LL. D., and General J. Warren Grisby, special examiners invited by the Board to attend the examination of the institution, for their valuable service in their important duties, and their report thereon, and that the president of the Board of Visitors communicate to these distinguished gentlemen this resolution, and a copy of their report to the General Assembly."

THE survivors of the Massachusetts Seventeenth Regiment held a reunion in Salem, Thursday, and were addressed by General Banks and others. The interesting incident of the gathering was the reading of a letter from Lieutenant V. A. Fitzgerald, an ex-Confederate, now visiting in Massachusetts, who had been invited to be present and was unable to accept. He wrote: "A forced union is not what statesmen or true soldiers desire. When my command sheltered your comrades at Goldsboro' from the Neuse, at Newburn, at Newport, and beyond what your men called 'Gum Swamp'—we honestly believed we were doing our

duty to our country and to our God. If we had not felt that our cause was sacred we should never have suffered as we suffered for clothing, food and shelter; and certainly could not have defeated, as we did sometimes, troops like yours, who were fresh, well fed, and believed their cause was just. We thought our cause, too, was just. But when the God of Battles, by your own true courage, decided against us, all the brave ones of our army acknowledged fairly their defeat as final, and, trusting in the generosity and forbearance of the valorous army which defeated us, we determined to bury the past as we could, and to vie with the best of you in the work of restoration. We have felt sometimes, however, that you were not willing to trust us, and feared that the faces of the dead sometimes arose before you as they do before us, and awakened the old hatred. It requires as much true soldierly fortitude to fight down the memories of faces and graves as it did in your men to fire the Goldsboro' bridge; yet it can be done."

FREDERICK the Great, says the *London Army and Navy Gazette*, once said that whilst his brother, the King of France, had a hundred cooks and only one spy, he had a hundred spies and but one cook. This was in the days of poor Soubise and de Clermont—de Clermont, who, half-apostle, half-soldier, was surprised whilst at dinner, and lost the battle of Crevelt. Soubise, who was equally unfortunate at Rossbach, and whose army, says a French historian, was followed by 12,000 *chariots de marchands et de canards*. All these things have been changed now; French Generals, no longer protected by ladies of the Pompadour class, have taken to Spartan broth, and we have reason to believe that the war authorities in Paris are every bit as well acquainted with all that passes in Germany as M. de Molde is with the effective of French regiments and the state of French arsenals. Not long ago it was asserted in the National Assembly at Versailles that the Germans knew exactly the number of rifles and guns in store in France, and certainly they showed themselves well acquainted with a large variety of Military details during the late war. The question is, whether it will be possible for the French Government, in view of what is regarded as an inevitable war, to hinder the Germans from spying out the land, as they did before 1870. This appears almost hopeless, owing to the number of German workmen employed in France. France is short of hands, and wealthy; and Germany is over-populated, and poor. The German will work for smaller wages than the Frenchman, and they are found especially useful in hotels, most of the waiters speaking French and English, Spanish, Italian, or Russian. Germans are now to be found all over France settled in small villages as well as in populous cities, and working on farms as well as behind the counter. More than one wealthy German has bought landed property in France since the war. A Prussian Count now owns one of the great historical chateaux of France, a country-house in the Bois de Boulogne, and a fashionable hotel in Paris; and a Bavarian Baron, also, has purchased a large estate in the vicinity of the French capital—an estate which Napoleon III. gave to Mrs. Howard, years ago, and which the Baron purchased for a song. It would be interesting to learn to what extent this movement is reciprocal, and how many Frenchmen have crossed the Rhine, or rather the Vosges, for the double purpose of making money and gathering information. Not many, we should imagine. The other day General de Cissey issued a circular insisting on the danger of communicating, either verbally or by writing, any information concerning the organization of the army, the mobilization, the lines of defence, and the operations connected with the same. Officers have been strictly forbidden to publish anything on the above subjects, although they are of such a nature that everything appertaining to them must be perfectly well known at Berlin. A French Military writer remarks that the Germans make no attempt to conceal such matters themselves, as may be seen in the *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*, which publishes information respecting all the armies in Europe, and especially concerning the German forces. The *Revue* gets its material from works written in Germany, and encouraged by the Military authorities in Berlin, and in this way it is able to follow the most minute transformations operated in the German army.

THE Detroit "Leader" says: "The daughters of President Grant and General Sherman have just completed a motherly contest, and the result is a tie, all being declared 'off.' Mrs. Fitch came out ahead in the matter of time; but Mrs. Sartoris leads in respect to weight, the President's grandson being quoted at 10 1/2 pounds. Both are doing well."

GOVERNOR COKE, of Texas, as President of the Board of Trustees, formally informed Jefferson Davis by letter, written on the 14th of June, of his election to the Presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, in Brazos County, with the offer of a salary of \$4,000 per annum and a residence properly furnished, and as much land attached as might be desired for yards, garden, etc. After reflection Mr. Davis has declined the proffer. Mr. Davis, it is stated, will devote himself presently to the work of writing a History of the Rebellion.

THE colored men living in Charleston, S. C., who served in the U. S. Army during the recent war, are making exertions to organize a veteran association. They have held two meetings on the subject. At the last meeting they had, not long since, they elected William A. Hord temporary commander, and adopted the outline of a plan of organization. To be a member requires a year's active service in the Army and the possession of a good record. They propose to correspond with veterans of their status in other parts of the country with a view to the formation of a central association.

THE Southern Historical Society has lately received an important contribution, consisting of "copies of Confederate reports made by heads of departments," in response to a circular of General Breckinridge, Secretary of War, issued the early part of February, 1865, on the resources at their

command for conducting the war. The contributor was R. G. H. Kean, of Lynchburg, Va., late chief clerk in the Confederate War Department, who states that the documents were placed in his confidential care and brought home on his person after the surrender of General Johnston, together with letters, written at the same time, from Generals Lee and Johnston on the condition of their armies and their ability to prosecute the war.

PREPARATIONS for the construction of the lock for the improvement of the Kanawha River, just below Charleston, West Va., under the direction of Colonel Craighill of the Corps of Army Engineers, have been temporarily suspended. By an act of Congress passed in 1841, it is provided that no public money shall be expended upon any site or land purchased by the United States for the purposes of erecting thereon any public work of any kind, until the written opinion of the Attorney-General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, nor until the Legislature of the State in which the land or site may be shall consent to such purchase. This last requisition cannot be fulfilled in the case referred to until the meeting of the Legislature of West Virginia.

ONE of Mr. Delano's defenders at Washington having said if there were any frauds in the Indian service it was the fault of the system rather than of Mr. Delano, the Chicago "Tribune" says: "The fault is not inherent in the system, but in the men who manage the system; and if the men who manage the system are dishonest, then honest men should be appointed; and if the Secretary of the Interior cannot find honest men, then we should have a Secretary of the Interior who can find honest men; and if neither of these things are possible, then it would be entirely proper to place the charge of Indian affairs in the hands of the military, and let them dispose of dishonest agents by drum-head court-martial."

ACTING under instructions from the widow of the late General J. G. Foster, a Boston firm are preparing a monument, which will be placed over the remains of the deceased officer at Nashua, N. H. It will be in the form of an obelisk, eleven feet in height, including the base. The latter will be Rockport granite, while the monolith will be cut from Carrara marble, the dimensions of base and shaft being in proportion to the height. A garland of laurel leaves pendent from a wall-flower on either side, after the antique, will be chiseled on the front of the obelisk, while below, in square, sunken Gothic characters, will appear the following inscription: "To my Husband, John Gray Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Engineers, and Brevet Major-General United States Army. Died at Nashua, September 2, 1874, aged fifty-one."

GENERAL Bragg, while in Austin, Texas, a short time since, referred to the statement of General Sherman that he suspected Mr. Jefferson Davis of complicity with the assassins of Mr. Abraham Lincoln. General Bragg denied that there could be any truth in the assertion, and added that Mr. Davis' leniency was one of his most conspicuous traits, he having on several occasions spared the lives of spies captured within the Confederate lines. General Bragg drew this comparison between the two rival Presidents of the war of the Rebellion: "Of all men, Mr. Davis' personal virtues and character have been most grievously misrepresented and misunderstood by Northern people, even as Lincoln's character and spirit were at first misapprehended throughout the South. Mr. Davis differed from Mr. Lincoln in that—both Kentuckians, and both reared in the midst of the same moral atmosphere—Davis was elaborately educated and taught and refined in all the schools, while Lincoln's generosity, neither greater nor purer than that of Mr. Davis', was more conspicuous because of his personal rudeness, with which his womanly traits were in strong contrast."

THE survivors of the Confederate Hampton Legion met in Columbia, S. C., July 21, it being their first reunion since the war. General Wade Hampton presided, and General T. M. Logan delivered the principal address. In his welcoming speech General Hampton unfurled the old banner of the legion, and said it "would never be unfurled again in war, and as the flag of Eutaw and Cowpens had at the recent Centennial been greeted by 40,000,000 Americans, and even by the English, who, 100 years ago, had called Washington, Marion, and Sumter rebels, so, perhaps, in the next Centennial those who value bravery and devotion to duty would deem this banner worthy of a place alongside the historic flag of Eutaw. General Logan's address is described in the following terms by the Columbia "Union," a Republican journal: "His address or oration was extremely conservative in the best acceptance of that term. He gave the North credit for all that could be justly claimed for her by any of her best and truest statesmen—her energy, perseverance, industry, and great resources; for the South, of course, he claimed her eminent statesmanship, great moral qualities, refined culture, and invincible courage. He touched the ticklish question of secession, under the name of local government, with fairy fingers, and passed a tribute to General Wade Hampton that any soldier or gentleman should be proud of. Lee he canonized as a saint, having the virtues of all the heroes; and Jackson he immortalized as the greatest of the great, considered as a soldier or a Christian. The absence of the Confederate ghost was notably visible. It was easy to observe that the orator was a good soldier, an accomplished scholar, and a sincere Union man."

THE Massachusetts Humane Society has published very brief and intelligible directions for saving the lives of persons rescued from the water after they have become insensible. They are as follows:

1. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.
2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.
3. Hold the body, for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.
4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.
5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.
6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.
7. Do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under his shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.
8. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry clothes constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.
9. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm coffee or tea.
10. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Kansas, at Portsmouth, N. H., has been ordered out of commission.

THE July Navy Register will be ready for distribution about the first week in August.

THE Fortune, which sailed from Washington recently for Pensacola, has been detained at Norfolk on account of the yellow fever at Pensacola.

A CABLE message announces the arrival of the Hartford at Aden, on the 26th inst., en route to United States via Suez Canal.

REAR Admiral Pennock arrived at New York on the 27th inst. from Japan via San Francisco. His flag was hauled down from the *Sao*, at Yokohama, June 24.

LIEUTENANT Charles L. Sherman, U. S. M. C., will be transferred from Norfolk to Pensacola at his own request in October.

THE rumors in Washington of a case of yellow fever at Annapolis arose from the death of Cadet Midshipman Bridges, of bilious remittent fever. The symptoms would have made it yellow fever at Key West.

THE bodies of Antonio Priciots and Edward Hollisback, two of three seamen who deserted from the *Powhatan*, lying at the New York Navy-yard, on July 18, were found in the East River, near the Catherine Ferry, New York, on Saturday last. The fate of the third deserter is unknown.

ON Tuesday, July 18, Captain John L. Davis, U. S. Navy, of the Light-House Board, Washington, and Commander E. E. Potter, U. S. Navy, Inspector for the District from Buffalo to Detroit, arrived off Monroe, Mich., in the steamer *Haze*, on their annual tour of inspection. After examining the Light-House, they paid a hasty visit to the city. The *Haze* left the next evening for Detroit River.

CHIEF Engineer Loring has returned to Washington, having completed the first dock trial of the new sloop-of-war *Adams*, at Boston. The machinery developed a little more than the calculated power (800 horses), and after a slight alteration is made, to improve the vacuum, it is estimated that more power will be attained. The engine is of the compound type, and the *Adams* is the first of her class. Mr. Loring will go to Norfolk immediately to try the *Huron*.

A DESPATCH from Panama July 17, says: The U. S. steamer *Omaha*, now in the harbor, has received her relief crew from the *Powhatan*. The *Omaha* has instructions from Admiral Collins to await here further orders, and will probably remain a month or two longer. The *Richmond*, flagship, was at Callao on the 6th inst., and would proceed thence to Guayaquil. Admiral Collins intends visiting Quito. The *Richmond* would therefore be likely to make quite an extended stay at Guayaquil.

THOSE who have seen samples of the new full-dress cap recommended for the enlisted men of the Marine Corps, pronounce it a greater abomination than the old "tar-bucket." It has nothing to recommend it but a ventilator in the top, and its clumsiness and want of grace are heightened by a naked appearance which is painful to an artistic or tasteful eye. The Uniform Board is still in session in Boston, supervising the preparation of the plates for a book, which duty will extend through the summer.

THE *Tallapoosa*, which arrived at the New York yard on the 24th inst., en route to Newport and Boston, had on board for the torpedo station at the former place a huge iron caisson, to be used in making experiments with submarine guns. Since the unfortunate accident several years since, which caused the death of the late Major Hunt, U. S. Army, little or nothing has been done in the way of experiment with submarine guns. The *Tallapoosa* also carried, to be used for submarine experimental purposes, two rifled cannon, one an 11-inch breech-loader, the other a 10-inch poly-grooved muzzle-loader. It is understood that a series of experiments will be carried out this summer and autumn at Newport.

AT the New York Navy-yard, affairs are much as usual. The *Montauk*, iron-clad, is to be towed to her station by the *Powhatan*. The *Vermont* has shifted her berth to the boiler wharf abreast the iron derrick, and the *Colorado* will take her place as soon as her spar deck battery is removed. The *Scraper* is caulked and otherwise generally repairing, and the *Intrepid* is in dock. The latter vessel will go into commission shortly. It is also rumored that the *Supply* will be fitted for service as a tender to the *Minnesota*, and will make a cruise in the spring, in order that the enlisted boys may be trained more thoroughly in their duties as seamen. A large steam launch is building for use at the naval station New London.

A BRILLIANT regatta took place on the 5th of July in the bay of Callao, organized by Lieutenant Ackley, of the United States steamer *Onward*, and participated in by the boats of that vessel, and of the American flagship *Richmond*, together with the cutters and gigs of the Peruvian men-of-war *Union*, *Independencia*, *Hauscar* and *Atahualpa*, and the gig of the British ship *Daring*. The races were witnessed by a large number of enthusiastic and admiring spectators, and as was hoped, the laurels fell to the Americans, who had so gallantly striven for the entertainment of their shore friends on the occasion of the celebration of the great anniversary.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Mare Island Navy yard, July 10, informs us that Mrs. General Carleton and family (widow of the late General James H. Carleton) were nearly killed on the evening of July 9, by

their horses running away just as they had reached the Bernard House, where they are stopping temporarily. Lieutenant Bingham, of the Navy, was driving; but while assisting Mrs. Vansant to alight, lost hold of the reins, when the horses started off. Mr. Bingham rushed after them, and managed to seize upon a portion of the harness, but was dashed to the ground and dragged to a considerable distance. Recovering from their accident the family left shortly after for Yosemite, Lieutenant Drake, U. S. Navy, and wife heading the party.

ON Thursday, July 22, the remains of the late Lieutenant Commander James P. Robertson, U. S. N., were deposited in the receiving vault of the Macphelan Cemetery, Philadelphia, with the usual military honors, the Marines, in charge of First Lieutenant Kelton and Second Lieut. A. C. Fisher, firing three volleys over them, at the conclusion of the religious services, which were performed by Chaplain Wallace, of the Naval Asylum. The following officers were present, most of whom acted as pall bearers, viz.: Com. Geo. Balch, Governor U. S. Naval Asylum; Captain C. H. Wells, Commanders Ramsey and Cromwell, Lieutenants Charles M. Thomas and Richard Rush, Pay Director Robert Pettit, and Mr. Thorne, mate, of the Rec. ship *Potomac*, in charge of eight seamen. The remains are to be sent to Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE U. S. steamer *Kansas* arrived at Portsmouth yard, July 21, having sailed from New Orleans, July 5, stopping at Pensacola, July 6, and sailing direct for home July 8, arriving in thirteen days. She transferred most of her crew—long time men—to the *Canandaigua*, taking her short time men and some sick from Pensacola. This is her fifth year in commission, having had in that time nearly 119 officers and 700 men. Her history would be interesting. Officers now are: R. S. McCook, commander commanding; A. H. Fletcher, lieutenant; N. E. Mason, W. F. Low, H. T. Stockton, masters; J. J. Hunker, ensign; E. T. Phillipi, P. A. Engineer in charge; S. Denison Hurlbut, P. A. Paymaster; J. M. Ambler, asst. surgeon; W. Piez De Behrens, pay clerk; W. F. Guyal, captain's clerk; and 116 men.

ADVANTAGE is being taken of the summer vacation at the Naval Academy to make numerous changes, improvements, and repairs, which will increase the beauty of the grounds and the comfort of those stationed there. The "corral" extensions have been roofed and are now being plastered, and the line of old buildings, recitation hall, seamanship and gunnery edifices are being repainted and touched up generally. A handsome extension has been made to the dining room of the Superintendent's quarters, and the buildings occupied by the bachelor officers and professors are to be arranged in ten sets of two rooms each with communicating doors, and a mess dining room and parlor on the lower floor. A brick kitchen will be built in rear near the armory, and will be connected by a covered way. A fleet of coal schooners is unloading fuel for the gas and steam service of the School. Lieut.-Commanders Caldwell and Jewell and Lieut. Heald have finished their tour of duty and gone on leave.

REAR Admiral Leroy, commanding the South Atlantic Station, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Rio de Janeiro, June 23, as follows: "On the 24th of May, we participated with the English men-of-war in celebration of the anniversary of the birth of her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, and on the following day, at the request of the Minister of the Argentine Republic, celebrated the anniversary of their independence. On the 24th I received an official visit from her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, who was received with the customary honors. On the 13th inst., their Imperial Majesties of Brazil left this port, and on their departure the customary honors were observed. The general health of the officers and crews on this station is good." The Navy Department has also received information of the arrival of the *Monongahela* at Rio de Janeiro on the 23rd of June from St. Catharines. All on board were well. As soon as she could take in coal and provisions she was to sail for Montevideo. Rear Admiral Leroy has appointed Chief Engineer W. G. Buehler, Fleet Engineer, and Surgeon N. L. Bates, Fleet Surgeon of the squadron.

THE Navy Department has purchased in Mobile, for the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, the steamer *Planter*. Her name has been changed to *Rio Bravo*, and she has been put under command of Lieutenant Commander D. C. W. Kells. The purchase of this vessel has been rendered necessary in consequence of there being none in the Navy suitable for service on the Rio Grande, where she is to be sent. The shallowness of the water on the bar will not admit of any of the tugs in the Navy going over, and the launches have some difficulty in doing so. The *Plymouth* is now off the bar of the Rio Grande, but is of little service in carrying out the purposes for which she was sent. She will, therefore, be relieved from her present duty on the arrival of the *Rio Bravo*, and return to Port Royal, S. C. The *Rio Bravo* will fit out at New Orleans, be armed with howitzers, and have a crew of about 40 all told. The Navy is now particularly deficient in vessels for river service, and the step just taken by the Secretary seems to be one in the right direction. The building of such a vessel as the *Planter* would require much time, and the cost would probably double or treble the sum paid for her. The *Planter* (*Rio Bravo*) is 160 feet long, 3 feet 10 inches draft, will carry one hundred tons at four feet draft, and is in excellent condition.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Times*, writing from Newport, says: "The torpedo station, where Uncle Sam has a large force of workmen constantly employed, is located across the harbor on Goat Island, and is an object of considerable interest to the Newport people. Only those who have special invitations from the commanding officer can land on the island.

A guard is on duty day and night to protect the place from the gaze of inquisitive mortals. Here are employed some of the most scientific men in the country and officers of the Government in the construction of torpedoes. There are extensive laboratories where the class of officers are instructed in the mysteries of the business. The class remains six months, and there is but one class a year. The remainder of the year is supposed to be needed by the instructors to prepare for the next installment of students. A row of very pretty cottages extends across the centre of the island, which are used by the instructors and officers. Capt. Breeze, a well-known naval officer, is in charge. Captain W. N. Jeffers, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington, has been his guest the past week, and he witnessed several experiments with the well-known Ericsson torpedo, which is now at the island for trial. The sloop-of-war *Nina*, attached to the station, is used by the officers in experimenting with this torpedo outside. Next month Admiral Porter will be here and will have an opportunity to test its practicability, and thus be enabled to advise the Government whether or not to purchase its exclusive use for the Navy Department."

As some question has been raised in the JOURNAL as to the policy of the change of receiving ships at the New York Navy-yard and elsewhere, resolved upon by the Navy Department, it is proper that we should state that the object of effecting these changes is: First, economy; it is estimated by the Department, that to put the present receiving ships in habitable condition for the next three years, will require an expenditure of \$500,000. This amount is considered as so much money thrown away, for these ships can never be of any other use to the Service, while the same sum of money, expended upon vessels that may in an emergency go to sea, will, it is argued, keep these in sea-going and serviceable condition. Though neither the *Colorado*, the *Wabash*, nor the *Minnesota* are "modern men-of-war," yet it is contended, that as compared with the *Vermont* and *Ohio*, they may yet render valuable service at least in the absence of any thing better; they and the others will, with our iron-clads kept ready for sea, constitute a "naval reserve," which will consist of, as at present intended, the *Colorado*, *Minnesota*, *Wabash*, *Wyoming*, *Wachusett*, and *Iroquois*, ready to go to sea, if need be, with the officers attached to them, as receiving and recruiting ships. Another reason given is the fact that our receiving ships and Navy-yard tugs employ about 850 of 8,500 men allowed by law to the Navy, or one-tenth of our force has hitherto been kept on board of mere hulls, for the purpose of looking out for the other nine-tenths, adding in no way to the efficiency of the Navy. By commissioning these other ships, the crews of receiving ships, as well as the ships themselves, are, it is urged, kept in sea-going condition, or are ought to be constantly drilled as much as if on board of a ship otherwise in commission. And finally, we have a number of new cruisers coming into the Service, all of which it will be desirable to commission this year, viz., the *Alliance*, *Alert*, *Ranger*, *Adams*, *Keez Huron*, *Marion* and *Vandalia*. It will take every man allowed by the law to do this, and unless our reserve is manned and equipped on the foregoing system, the ships intended would rot at our yards, and the crews of receiving ships would continue to idle away their time upon hulls which are already rotten beyond redemption. Such in brief are some of the reasons which have led to the change; reasons which, as we have before said, do not yet convince the judgment of officers affected by the change.

REAR-ADmirAL John L. Worden, commanding the U. S. naval force on the European station, reports from Stockholm, under date of July 5, the following, as to the movements of the vessels of his command: Reporting the movements of the ships under my command on this station since May 13, the date of my last report, No. 17, I have the honor to inform the Department that the *Franklin*, with the *Juniata* in company, sailed from Villefranche on the 17th and arrived at Gibraltar on the 22d of May; the *Alaska* having come up with the flagship on the 20th, anchored also in that harbor on the same day. The 24th of May being the anniversary of the birthday of Queen Victoria, the *Franklin*, *Alaska*, and *Juniata* were dressed, and a national salute fired at noon. I, with my staff, accepted an invitation to lunch with the Governor of Gibraltar, and afterward attended a review of the troops of the garrison, held on the "Neutral Ground." On the 25th, the officers of the squadron attended a ball given at the Government House. On the 27th of May the *Franklin* and the *Juniata* sailed from Gibraltar for the German coast, their first destination being the River Elbe. On the 28th the *Juniata* was lost sight of. On the 2d of June, near the entrance to the English Channel, the *Alaska*, having been to Cadiz and Lisbon, came up and reported that the *Juniata* had gone into Lisbon with machinery disabled. The *Alaska* was ordered to proceed on her course to the Elbe. On the 5th of June the *Franklin* took a channel pilot, and on the 6th the ship was anchored for a short time off Deal to obtain a pilot for the North Sea. On the 8th of June she entered the River Elbe and proceeded up to an anchorage near the town of Gluckstadt, to which anchorage the *Alaska*, she having anchored that morning off Cuxhaven at the mouth of the river, came the same afternoon. The *Franklin* remained off Gluckstadt until the 20th of June, when, with the *Alaska* in company, she sailed for Kiel. She arrived at Kiel on the 24th of June and sailed on the 1st of July for Stockholm. To-day, the 5th of July, she reached her present anchorage about twelve miles below that city. The *Alaska* left Genoa on the 15th of May and arrived at Villefranche on the 16th; left Villefranche on the 18th, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 22d of May; left Gibraltar May 24th, and arrived at Cadiz the same day; left Cadiz on the 25th, and arrived at Lisbon on the 26th; left Lisbon on the 31st, and arrived in the River Elbe on the 8th of June, and anchored near Gluckstadt. On the 10th of June went up to Ham-

burg, bearing my flag; on the 19th returned to anchorage near Gluckstadt, and on the 20th, the flag having been transferred to the *Franklin*, sailed in company with that ship for Kiel, where she arrived on the 24th of June. On the 1st of July she sailed with the *Franklin* for Stockholm, and on the 5th anchored about twelve miles below that city. The *Juniata* sailed from Villefranche on the 17th, and arrived at Gibraltar on the 22d of May; sailed from Gibraltar in company with the *Franklin* on the 27th of May, for the German coast. On the 28th of May parted company with the *Franklin*, and on the 30th, her machinery having become disabled, she laid her course for Lisbon, which port she reached on the 31st of May. She sailed from Lisbon on the 9th of June, and arrived at Hamburg on the 20th, with her machinery again broken; and she at present remains in that port undergoing repairs. The *Congress* sailed from Villefranche on the 28th of May. On the 3d of June she arrived at Malaga; remained there until the 8th, during which time a survey was made of a supposed shoal off that harbor. On the 8th of June she sailed for Gibraltar, arriving there on the 9th; sailed from Gibraltar on the 15th, and arrived at Algiers on the 18th of June, which is the date of the last report received from her.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JULY 22.—Captain F. A. Roe, to hold himself in readiness for duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

JULY 23.—Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Stancil, to the *Tuscarora*.

JULY 24.—Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead, and Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, to the *Planter*.

JULY 26.—Master Charles F. Perkins, to the Naval Academy on the 25th inst.

Lieutenant Sumner C. Paine, on reaching the South Atlantic Station in the *Frolic*, to report for other duty on the station. Chaplain J. H. H. Brown, to the Navy-yard, New York.

DETACHED.

JULY 22.—Lieutenant-Commander D. W. C. Kells, from the *Cambria*, and ordered to proceed to Mobile, Ala., and assume command of the steamer *Planter*.

Master Chas. F. Perkins has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Omaha* on the 8th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

JULY 23.—Commander R. S. McCook, from the command of the *Kansas*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander M. W. Sanders, from the late *Saranac*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora* as executive.

Lieutenant Webster Doty has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Pensacola* on the 9th inst., and has been placed on sick leave.

Lieutenant Charles A. Schetky, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to the *Portsmouth* as executive.

Lieutenant B. S. Richards, from the *Portsmouth*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora* as executive.

Lieutenant A. H. Fletcher from the *Kansas*, and ordered to the *Worcester* on the 6th August next.

Lieutenant George A. Norris, Boatswain James T. Barker, Gunner Chas. H. Venable, Carpenter Joseph L. Thatcher, and Sailmaker John Roddy, from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Master Newton E. Mason, Henry T. Stockton and Wm. F. Low, Ensign Jacob J. Hunker, Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambler, and Passed Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillipi, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster I. Goodwin Hobbs, from the *Tuscarora* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster S. D. Hurlbut, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, from duty as coal inspector at Philadelphia on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate John Rounsville, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.

Boatswain J. B. F. Langton, from the receiving ship *Independence* at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, and ordered to the *Beagle*.

Boatswain Alexander Mack, from the *Benicia*, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Acting Boatswain John C. Thompson, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Gunner M. J. Dutcher has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Omaha* on the 7th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Richard Agnew, from the late *Saranac*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Sailmaker John C. Charaller has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Omaha* on the 7th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

JULY 24.—Lieutenant R. C. Meeker, from the *Canandaigua* and ordered to the *Planter*.

JULY 26.—Midshipman J. M. Roper has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Powhatan* on the 18th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster W. Goldsborough has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Omaha* on the 8th inst., and has been ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Narragansett* on the 10th inst., and has been ordered to settle accounts.

JULY 27.—Commander F. M. Bunce, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to special light-house duty.

Lieutenant T. D. Bolles, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Howard Smith has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Omaha* on the 7th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Mate Wm. C. Smith, from the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the U. S. steamer *Rio Bravo*, at New Orleans.

Mate Henry C. Fuller, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the U. S. steamer *Rio Bravo*, at New Orleans.

Mates T. W. Benham and Charles Wilson, from the *Fortune*, and ordered to the U. S. steamer *Rio Bravo*, at New Orleans.

JULY 28.—Rear-Admiral A. M. Pennock has reported his arrival at New York, having been detached from the command of the Asiatic Station on the 24th ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman A. T. Freeman has reported his return home, having been detached from the late *Saranac* on the 15th inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman F. S. Hotchkiss has reported his return home from the South Pacific Station, and has been detached from the *Powhatan*, at New York, on the 18th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant C. H. Arnold for one month from July 29.

To Lieutenant B. McIlvaine for one week from the 7th August next.

To Surgeon J. R. Tryon for thirty days from the 2d prox.

JULY 23.—To Chaplain Henry B. Hibben for thirty days from the 24th inst.

To Mate Silas T. C. Smith for one month from the 30th inst.

To Gunner M. J. Dutcher for three months from July 23.

JULY 28.—To Commander William Whitehead, at the Navy-yard, New York, for the month of August.

To Lieutenant T. M. Gardiner, at the Navy yard, Portsmouth, for one month from August 5.

To Surgeon E. C. Ver Meulen, at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa., for thirty days from August 10.

To Chief Engineer David B. Macomber, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for four weeks.

To Carpenter H. P. Leslie, at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, for two weeks from August 1.

REVOKED.

The orders of Midshipman Fidelio S. Carter to the *Frolic*, and granted leave of absence until the 1st September next.

The orders of Midshipman E. D. Boetick of the 20th inst., and to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Frolic*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant E. W. Sturday has been authorized to remain attached to the *Wasp*, South Atlantic Station, instead of being detached on the arrival of the *Frolic*.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 28, 1875:

Edward Norton, quartermaster, June 22, U. S. S. Brooklyn, at Gambo Hospital, Rio de Janeiro.

John McDonald, ordinary seaman (extra), May 17, U. S. S. *Seco*, at sea.

Philip S. Miller, boatswain, June 14, U. S. S. *Hartford*, Hong Kong, China.

Timothy Hanley, marine, July 28, Naval Hospital, New York.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral Pennock reports the following changes on the Asiatic Station:

JULY 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan and Chas. U. Gravatt had arrived out and were ordered to Nagasaki to relieve Surgeon Daniel McMurtrie and Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker.

Masters Abbott, Augur and Nahor had arrived out, and was assigned to the *Ashuelot*, *Saco*, and *Monocacy*, respectively.

JULY 14.—Boatswain P. J. Miller died suddenly at Hong Kong.

JULY 15.—Master John H. Moore detached from the *Monocacy* and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenant A. A. Boyd detached from the *Kearsarge* and ordered to the North Pacific Station.

JULY 24.—Medical Inspector T. W. Leach, Lieutenant E. L. Amory and Secretary John S. Stodder, from the Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home.

CHANGES ON THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATION.

Captain Edward R. Colhoun, detached from Richmond June 1, and ordered to proceed to Callao to relieve Captain P. C. Johnson, and upon being relieved by Captain Edward Simpson, to proceed to his home in the United States.

Captain P. C. Johnson, detached from the *Omaha* June 15, on the arrival of Captain Edward R. Colhoun, and ordered to proceed to Ilaya, Peru, to command the Richmond.

Lieutenant Commander John J. Read, ordered to temporary command of the Richmond June 1, and relieved by Captain P. C. Johnson on the 21st inst., resuming his duties as executive officer.

Lieutenant John F. Mads, detached from the *Omaha* on the 1st inst., and ordered to duty (relieving Assistant Paymaster Ring), on board the *Onward*.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Reisinger, detached from Richmond June 25, ordered for duty on the *Omaha* to Panama, and thence to the United States.

Master Charles P. Perkins, detached from the Richmond June 25, for duty and passage on the *Omaha* to Panama, thence to his home in the United States.

Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes, detached from the *Omaha* June 25, and ordered to duty on the Richmond.

Lieutenant Samuel F. Clarkson, detached from the *Omaha* June 25, and ordered to duty on board the *Onward*.

Lieutenant F. Aug. Miller's orders to the *Onward* annulled, and to remain on duty on the *Richmond* at his own request.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

DESPATCHES received at the Navy Department July 26 and 27, from Commodore Cooper, commanding the Navy-yard at Pensacola, says: The epidemic at Barrancas is fearful. Keep all strangers away. We are going day and night to care for the sick there. If we are spared, I hope there will be a thorough and close investigation of the cause. It is feared that there is some local cause for this disease. There are 65 cases and there have been seven deaths. A strict quarantine is kept on Fort Barrancas, and no communication is allowed therefrom, except through our quarantine. The wife of the officer commanding the post is sick. The officers' duties in providing for the care of the sick are arduous. The fever is of a very malignant type. The ladies and children at the post are nearly all down with it. Please inform the Secretary of War.—Surgeon-General Beal of the Navy received the following despatch from Key West: One death from fever yesterday—a relapse during convalescence. Only one new case during the last twelve days. The thermometer is 89 deg.

Reports received by Surgeon-General Barnes state that on the 21st inst. there were six cases of yellow fever at Fort Barrancas, and on the morning of the 22d there were fifteen. The commanding officer on that day asked authority to hire as many nurses as might be necessary for the fever patients, and expressed the opinion that every one there would have the fever who had not had it before. The Surgeon-General in reply telegraphed, "Hire as many nurses as you may need. Any assistance this office can give you is at your disposal." On the 21st the command was moved from Fort Barrancas to Fort Pickens, and six new cases were reported from the latter place on the 22d, making in all twenty sick there, one with black vomit. On the 23d seven new cases and one death were reported from Fort Pickens. On the morning of the 24th, 39 cases were reported at Fort Barrancas, one very low and two dangerously sick. The sick were well cared for. There was no panic. One assistant surgeon from New Orleans arrived on that day, and two more had been ordered to the post by the Department commander. Later in the day 46 cases were reported, but no officers were among them. The wife of Lieutenant Ingalls and his child were attacked that day, but there were no deaths. There were 53 cases reported up to 6 P. M. of the 26th inst., and four deaths; among the latter Colonel Randall's child. No officers had been attacked. Mrs. Brannan the wife of the commanding officer, was taken sick on that day. Three additional physicians and a hospital steward arrived from New Orleans on the evening of the 25th. No cases had been reported from Fort Pickens since the morning of the 25th.

The Surgeon-General has received the following telegram from Post Surgeon Sternberg:

FORT BARRANCAS, July 27.

Taken sick—One officer, Lieutenant Deshler, two children and five enlisted men. Died—Three enlisted

men and one child. Remaining under treatment—One officer, twenty-seven enlisted men, one officer's wife, Mrs. Ingalls, seven laundresses and servants, and thirteen children.

The yellow fever has not yet made its appearance at the Pensacola Navy-yard, which may be attributed in a great measure to the effective steps taken by Commodore Cooper, under the Department's directions, to disinfect the yard, and to the stringent quarantine regulations adopted and carried out by him. A telegram of the 28th inst. reports five additional deaths at the Army post. Commodore Cooper, under authority of the Department, has the power to close the yard, placing it in the hands of acclimated persons for protection, and to remove all the people of the yard to a place of safety.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* prints a special despatch dated Pensacola, Fla., July 21, which reads: "The surgeon at Fort Barrancas, nine miles distant, this morning reported six cases of yellow fever in the barracks. All those not having it were instantly sent to Fort Pickens, leaving the sick at Barrancas. Both places and the Navy-yard have been strictly quarantined. There is no fear at all of its reaching the city, as it is as remote as ever supposed to have been. The disease generated from clothing sent from Tortugas. There is no fever in quarantine proper, and the ship on which it first occurred is taking its cargo. The city is very healthy." The Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* of the 22d instant, says: "A letter received in this city from a reliable source in Key West represents the fever there as fearful, though the editors contend that it is not epidemic. All the officers of the revenue cutter save one are dead. A number of the old inhabitants are dying, and quite a gloom is cast over the island. The mails from Key West were returned last week, not being allowed to be landed at Cedar Keya. The fever commenced with one a day, and continued so until the 6th of July, up to which date there had been sixty-four burials. The deaths at the date of the last letter (18th inst.) averaged from three to five a day. Strangers are leaving by every possible means."

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YELLOW FEVER.

Each year, about this time, comes from one or more of our Southern seaports the news that the yellow fever is ravaging the garrison of some fort in the harbor. The tragedy is illumined every year by a light of the purest and most unselfish heroism, which only serves to render the darkness of the history more mournful. Year by year we have the same sad tale of gallant officers who were enjoying a few months of hard-bought leisure on leave of absence, throwing up that leave when the news of yellow fever is brought to them, going down cheerfully to rejoin their companies in the midst of the pestilence, and finding their reward in—the grave. The tale has been repeated so often that it is looked for with the certainty of the seasons, and it never disappoints us.

The question now forces itself on our minds, at this constantly recurring spectacle of slaughter, *Cui bono?* Why should these men die? What good is it to the country that its best blood should be wasted by the pestilence, yearly? Why should our noblest and bravest officers be sacrificed to yellow fever, and what do their deaths avail the country? It is only the best that come from their leisure and go cheerfully to death. The faint-hearted flee from it, and the brave die. Why should they die?

The localities of yellow fever are known. It visits seaports in hot climates and it comes by the sea. Its seasons are as well known as the seasons of snow and green leaves. Why should not its recurrence be avoided by removing the troops from dangerous localities till the sickly season is over? Is it of more importance to half garrison a fort that no one wishes to attack, with a handful of soldiers of whom Yellow Jack takes his pitiless tithes yearly, than to save the lives of soldiers and officers by abandoning the forts to a single seasoned storekeeper during the bad season? It is time for the War Department to think over this matter and devise a remedy. The military necessity of defence is a delusion. Not a fort on our coast is fully garrisoned now, any more than it was when the Southern Confederacy clutched fort after fort in 1861 without resistance. The defence of our Southern coast could be managed, if it became necessary, by sudden concentration of troops from the interior by means of railroads, as well as it is now by our skeleton garrisons. And—we should save our men's lives.

Their deaths benefit no one. They are all pure loss, and needless loss, to the country. The Navy Department recognizes this, and every year recalls

the Gulf and West Indian squadrons to cooler climates, to escape the dreaded scourge. Why should our soldiers be left to die? It is time this question were answered. A general who throws away the lives of his troops on a hopeless assault, or who enforces a defence certain to end in defeat after an useless slaughter, is regarded as a butcher, unless there be an overwhelming necessity, such as to gain time for a decisive stroke elsewhere. Those in power who leave our soldiers to the pestilence without cause accept an equally fearful responsibility. It is time this whole miserable business of useless slaughter were stopped, for the sake of Army and of nation. The English in India regularly move their troops from cantonments into the hills every hot season. Let us do the same with our men, and we shall soon hear no more of yellow fever in the Army.

LAST week we endeavored to ascertain from the records of history in past and present times the exact military value of rifle practice at targets. From the experience of those campaigns in which troops habitually exercised at targets with missile weapons have been pitted against troops not so exercised, it appeared that a great and preponderating advantage was gained by target practice in the case of armies. In the campaigns of Cressy, Poictiers and Agincourt that advantage was sufficient to overcome culpable rashness in the commanders of English armies, and to turn a prospective defeat into an overwhelming victory. In the Sedan campaign of 1870, when conjoined to sound strategy and superior numbers, it gave the victors the most astounding successes of modern times. The question remains for us in the United States, how best to apply the principles of target practice to develop our own military strength.

For this purpose no time has ever been so favorable as the present year, and if the opportunity now given is thrown away, it is exceedingly doubtful if it will ever return in the same form. In a republican country like our own, where everything depends on the popular enthusiasm, our most successful and wisest leaders have always been those who understood best how to avail themselves of that feeling by directing it rightly. It was to this quality that perhaps the greatest of our presidents since WASHINGTON, the late President LINCOLN, owed his success in crushing the most formidable revolt ever witnessed in our country. A role of equal importance as regards the aggressive and defensive strength of the land we live in, awaits our present chief, in the matter of inaugurating a practical military system of offence and defence. At present there exists throughout the country a great and general interest in rifle practice. It took its origin in our victory of last September at Creedmoor, in the International Match between Ireland and America. Up to that time it seemed an almost hopeless task to interest the American people at large in the new system of rifle practice, imported as it was from England. Had the first International Match resulted in a defeat, it is very possible that rifle practice as now understood might never have taken a firm hold in America. Our very remarkable and unexpected success awakened a great popular enthusiasm at once. Had it then been taken advantage of, the fruits to the land might have been of the utmost value. It was, however, allowed to die out without official recognition, and save for the formation of a few private societies without substantial fruits. The contest of the present year attracted so little attention that only thirty men could be found willing to go to Creedmoor to practice for places in the new team, and only a single new name appeared on the list of the American representatives who shot at Dollymount in 1875. The rest were the champions of last year.

Now, when the popular enthusiasm has become so great over the achievements of our gallant little team, when they have scored such a series of victories in the old world, when the same Irish team which they defeated has proven able with American "coaching" to beat England and Scotland for the ECHO Shield, when their triumph is complete, the opportunity has come. Considered in itself the triumph means but little. It was gained in a contest having few elements of military importance save in the fact that it has roused popular enthusiasm to the highest pitch, and has caused the formation of more than one rifle association, and the establishment of more than one practice ground. In the State of New York, besides

Creedmoor, we have two ranges on the North River, one in Orange County and another in Westchester County, already established. In Connecticut a range has been started near New Haven. Massachusetts is talking about one, and a private club has commenced long range practice at Chicago. In Michigan a rifle association has been organized, as also in New Jersey. All these new institutions are tokens of an aroused public interest, which, if guided in the right way, may be productive of great military strength to the country. The majority of the ranges are confined to short distances, and are really more useful in a national point of view than the more ambitious long range practice grounds. To make the present movement fully useful, it is necessary to establish rifle practice grounds in every State of the Union, near every town, and to have a short range for shoulder shooting in every village. The latter is even more important than anything else, for it will tend to the only useful end of rifle practice, the making of a nation of fair average marksmen. This has been already accomplished in England, Scotland and Germany, and has not been approached in the United States. In Canada it is practically accomplished. While among the few people who have devoted themselves to rifle practice in the United States, we have secured a "team" of six men able to beat the rest of the world, these few men do not represent any average of American marksmen. In all our rifle contests the same names perpetually recur, and represent only a very small class of the community. It is safe to say that there are not twenty thousand men in the United States to-day who have ever practiced with military weapons at any range. This excludes the Regular Army and Navy. Towards the formation of a nation of marksmen we have done hardly anything, and that is far more important than the training of a few special "teams."

To assist in this purpose, the officers of the Army can do much if they will, and the PRESIDENT through the Secretary of War far more. Were an uniform system of rifle practice, the same as that now enforced by the English and American rifle associations, made compulsory on regulars and volunteers all over the United States, and the scores constantly, as a rule, published for comparison, an immense gain would be made. If the official sanction of the General Government and the encouragement of all the State governments were given to rifle practice as it now exists, the result would soon be felt. The expense is but small, the benefit immense. The constant encouragement by Regular Army officers of practice on the new system as well as the old, and the publication of scores in the Service are important helps to develop emulation. A single year's general effort will establish the system firmly, and the rapid progress of our local clubs in every case gives promise that in a very short time we should really develop a nation of marksmen.

ON the 15th of July, J. W. McCLELLAN, County Assessor at St. Paul, Minn., addressed a note to Colonel THOMAS F. BARR, Judge-Advocate, Department of Dakota, saying: "Under the law of 1874, all persons residing in the State are taxable, and I am advised by the City Attorney that Army officers are included among taxable residents. I desire to act advisedly and strictly within the law, and not to make any unauthorized assessments. This is written, therefore, respectfully to request you to state to me any law or authority which will warrant me in exempting this class of citizens from the ordinary burdens of Government binding upon all others."

In reply Colonel BARR said: "I have the honor to state that I know of no statute exempting Army officers 'from the ordinary burdens of Government binding upon all others,' nor can I perceive the necessity of such a law to aid in the determination of the general proposition contained in your note, in favor of the position assumed by the officers of the United States Army temporarily sojourning in this city, that they are not subject to local taxation. The statute of 1874, to which you refer, makes provision for the taxation of personal property of residents of the State. The primal question to be determined, therefore, is, who are residents? The legal residence of a citizen is a matter of intention, coupled with proper acts to give effect to that intention. The officers of the Army stationed on duty in this city, are here, not of their own volition, but in obedience

to the orders of the United States Government. They are liable, at any moment, whenever the exigencies of the Service may demand it, to be ordered elsewhere. None of them have, within my knowledge, any intention to acquire a legal residence in this State. Unless they have sought and gained such residence, they do not come within the purview of the statute of 1874. By section 4, of article 7, of the constitution of the State of Minnesota, it is provided as follows: 'No soldiers, seamen, or marine, in the Army or Navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this State, in consequence of being stationed within the same.' It is conceived that the Honorable City Attorney, passed solely upon the question of taxing officers, if such there were, who had gained legal residence here. In view of the plain provision of the organic law of the State, above quoted, it is hardly necessary to discuss the principle involved in the question raised by your note—the taxation of officers of a distinct and superior sovereignty, who may be temporarily within the limits of another and inferior sovereignty."

OUR naval readers will hear with regret that the proprietor of *Naval Science* announces that he has determined to discontinue its publication after the July number just received at our office. *Naval Science*, he states, was commenced by Mr. REED at a period when his engagements were such as to leave him time to devote considerable attention to it, and he gladly availed himself of the opportunity of supplying a want in the literature of naval science which was very much felt, both in the Public Departments and in private Nautical Circles. On entering Parliament Mr. REED found that his new engagements there deprived him of the necessary time for devotion to this object, and Dr. WOOLLEY kindly undertook to assist him in the Editorial work. With all the assistance which Dr. WOOLLEY is enabled to render, Mr. REED finds, however, that he cannot continue the publication of *Naval Science* without the sacrifice of interests which have a more direct and immediate claim upon his time and attention. He has, therefore, although very reluctantly, resolved to relinquish it. The failure of this publication, so valuable in itself, illustrates the mistake made by those who so misconceive the character of periodical publication as to attempt, as in this case, to make it cover the field which properly belongs to text books and scientific publications in book form.

WE understand that General SHERMAN has recommended the transfer of the First and Fifth Regiments of Artillery, to take place in the coming autumn.

THE English eighty-one-ton gun is progressing well to completion, the last of the forging operations having been successfully performed. It consisted in welding together the jacket pieces which carries the trunnions. The forging was considerably larger than any which has been previously attempted, and it was feared that in raising such a mass to a welding heat, the lower part of the metal in its soft state would run out of shape under the pressure of the weight above it. However, by a careful check upon the heat of the furnace, the forging, after more than sixty hours exposure, was brought out in perfect order, and the hammer did the work required of it with complete satisfaction.

SPEAKING of Russia's supposed aggressive designs against India, the London *United Service Gazette* says: "Of what use making diplomatic arrangements with Russia, who tears treaties up as fast as she makes them, or to send Residents to Cabool, with the probability that their throats will be cut by some excited native, and England dragged into another Afghan war? Our outward defence is the Himalayan range, and Russia will have her work to do to get anything like an efficient army even to the wrong side of that defence. There are, we are told, twelve passes into India, but no army will attempt to pass through more than one, or, in divided movement two. We have on the right side of the passes a well-appointed army of a quarter of a million of men, including upwards of 50,000 Englishmen, and if that army ever permit a Russian invader to penetrate the passes, all we shall say is that no reliance can henceforth be placed in any human means of resistance. As to the intrigues of Russia at Delhi and Lahore, we do not know whether they are facts or myths, but we appraise them at equal value, whichever they are. It requires no Russian intrigues to stimulate the natives of India to hatred of their conqueror and benefactor, but it would require very powerful stimulants indeed to induce them to repeat their experiences of the Indian Mutiny. In that rising they did their best and their worst, and were so completely and de-

nitively crushed that we need not expect to see another rising in Hindostan for at least a century. With a contented army of the strength now existing in India, with a thousand miles of steppe between the passes of the Balkan and the Russian base of operations, we may laugh to scorn alike the assaults of an invader and the intrigues of discontented Hindus or Mohammedans. We have India by the throat, and while we are true to our brave British soldiers, there is no power on earth able to loosen our grasp."

A good deal of anxiety appears to reign in France, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, on the subject of horses for the Army, and, as our readers are aware, an attempt to purchase animals in Russia and Austria led to a serious complication a short time ago. The French War Minister will not accept any horses under five years of age, and this decision has interfered with the breeding and training of horses fit for the cavalry. Breeders cannot keep horses on their hands for five years, and prefer putting them in harness, and disposing of them as three-year-olds. We believe that the practice of most other Continental Powers is to purchase horses three years of age, and to send them to depots for a couple of years before drafting them into the cavalry. In the depot they receive a certain amount of training, and become accustomed to the feeding in store for them. Breeders having young horses taken off their hands, find breeding for the cavalry to pay, and the system has been recommended in France, but has not yet been adopted. In the event of a mobilization France would certainly find herself short of horses, although the military authorities have taken the precaution, since the late war, to have all the horses in the country registered, and in case of an emergency all these animals could be easily and speedily drafted into the service. That the breeding of draught-horses should be carried on upon a large scale in France is not to be wondered at, seeing the fair price given in both England and America for those stout Percherons so generally employed for omnibuses and tramways. This class of horses is bought in America, which country has, at the same time, an over-stock of saddle-horses, and it is not at all improbable that we shall see Continental Powers purchasing chargers in the United States. Not very long ago a proposition was made in France that the artillery might be accommodated with elephant teams, and it would certainly be an imposing spectacle to see pieces like the Woolwich Infant, drawn by "huge earth-shaking beasts," coming into action at full gallop; for the elephant is far too intelligent an animal to care for going under fire more than once, nor can his neck be said to be clothed with thunder, like the war-horses mentioned in Scripture. The price of the animal would also be a drawback. General de Cissey's attention has been directed to the employment of locomotives, and we believe that steam is employed in Italy for the traction of artillery, and that road engines were also used in France by the Germans during the last campaign.

SPEAKING of the Wimbledon meeting, the *United Service Gazette* says: Though the persistent rain has marred to no slight extent the personal comfort of the Volunteers in camp at Wimbledon, it has had but slight effect on the course of proceedings, which, with the exception of the Lords and Commons match, has not been interrupted. The shooting in the various competitions has been carried on briskly, and the firing throughout has been far above the average excellence. The number of entries for the different events has also been greater than heretofore. The best 60 in the first stage of the Queen's Prize were chosen yesterday, the leading score being that of Privato Innes, 10th Aberdeen, who made 90 out of a possible 105, at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Amongst the prize-winners are Captain Tufnell, 34th Regiment, who won a place for "the Alfred" and the Burroughs and Watts prizes; Captain Walker, 34th Regiment, who took one of the Snider Association prizes; and Bugler Ranscomb, 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, who won £5 of the Alfred prizes. The *Daily Telegraph*, in its report of the proceedings at Wimbledon, says: "A lion on the ground this year will be the Japanese officer who has been astonishing Hythe and Aldershot, by making bull's-eyes from the shoulder at a thousand yards. Some say he is an Englishman, who was naturalized at a tender age in Japan; others again declare that he can speak not a word of any European language. He is, at all events, a marvel of marksmanship; and, when, at the Chiswick garden party, a distinguished person said to the Japanese Ambassador, 'I hear you have a wonderfully good shot in this country,' his Excellency replied, with the modest and dignified terseness of a Japanese gentleman, 'He is a good shot; which answer meant more than a whole string of superlatives.' The same journal records the following anecdotes about the said gentleman from a vast number which are going the rounds of the camp as substantially true: 'At Hythe, Major Mureta was pitted against one of the most celebrated musketry instructors in the camp, an officer who can, to use a familiar phrase, 'face the target,' that is, can say where he is going to place his shots, and then do it. The Japanese major saw everything that the English lieutenant was able to perform, and immediately proceeded to cut him out in a manner that amazed all beholders. At Ash, near Aldershot, he was purposely misinformed as to the distance of a range, the number of yards as given him being 900, whereas in reality it was 1,000. Major Mureta said nothing, but calmly sighted his rifle, and firing, hit the bull's-eye. This he did again and again, and when he was told that he had been deceived in the distance, his reply was that he had not been deceived at all. Major Mureta, we are further informed, is still at Berlin, and as he is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, his expected visit to the camp becomes a very problematic affair."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

"OLUSTEE."

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The article of Bronte on the battle of Olustee was an interesting one, and described exactly the facts in the case. The "Light Brigade," composed of the Fortieth Massachusetts Mounted Volunteers, battalion of First Massachusetts Cavalry (regiment organized and drilled by Colonel R. W. Williams, now assistant adjutant-general, and noted for its discipline and efficiency), and Elder's Horse Battery B, First U. S. Artillery, and commanded by Colonel Guy V. Henry, not only covered the retreat, but remained in rear of the army for several days after the battle. It is due to this command, who had so distinguished themselves before the battle, by their raid through Florida, capturing as they did, all the artillery in East Florida, and destroying or collecting over one million and a half of property, that Elder did not see that gobbler. Elder, who in battle or any place, is a host of himself, knew that the brigade would die to a man, rather than lose a gun of his battery, and he could well afford to be jocular, and as your correspondent expresses it, "to be indifferent to the disagreeable anxieties of a battle," a condition of mind, not always indicating the soldier. Langdon, looking like a "last year's corpse," will not be gratified, his personal beauty being his weak point. If Langdon looked thus—having lost his supports and guns—himself leading a wounded horse out of the carnage, and I believe, having a tear in his eye (it is only the great who can cry), one may ask how Sam Elder would have looked? Hamilton, the "old man," and one having as many brains as any man in the Army, commander of Bragg's old battery, had reason to be dolorous, his supports having left him and guns lost; he would gladly have sung to Elder,

"Oh! change the rings with me, my love,
Oh! change the rings with me."

Seymour, who has the respect and admiration of all those who served under him, failed in not "closing up" his command, when the skirmishes of the enemy were first struck. When once in, no man could have done better; a retreat at once would have been most disastrous, 3,000 of us pursued by 10,000 of the Confederates. Towards sunset of the day of the fight, Seymour said to Henry, Can you hold until dark? His yes was answered by Elder expending a few rounds of canister upon the then charging enemy.

"Oh!" said Seymour, "Henry, if your brigade only had sabres, I would 'put you in'."

It seemed a rather cool remark, considering we had been "put in" all day, and we were, as well as others, thankful, that no sabres were "on hand." Sunset closed the bloody and well fought battle of Olustee. The light brigade covering the retreat, being followed at a respectful distance by the enemy, remained at Baldwin for the wounded to be removed, and there for the train to return for the Government stores, when a despatch was received from Seymour. "The d—d engine has burst a flue." This must have been one of Gillmore's engines, as he was an engineer. So putting turpentine and a match to the buildings, we retired in this blaze of glory. Now, if Bronte would write something of the raid before the battle of Olustee, and the fights of the light brigade outside of Jacksonville; the scare in that town; the telegrams sent to inquire what was going on; the fight of Cedar Creek, while Gillmore reviewed the troops; the Southern report of said action; those and a host of other matters Bronte knows of, and can so well describe, he would confer a benefit on some of us to thus recall the days of audlang-syne.

If every officer would thus write his experience we would have a most interesting history. I would like some such letters from Southern officers, and now that Boston has bridged the "chasm," let us hear from both sides.

CHARLOTTE.

AIR PORTS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: I notice in the description given by Dr. Bissell of the loss of the *Saranac*, the doctor remarks that as soon as the ship struck she careened, and the air ports being open, large quantities of water came in. Supposing the *Saranac* to have ten air ports on a side, each six inches in diameter, if old style, or nine inches if new style, how long would it be necessary for them to be under water to sink the ship?

In fine weather it is not uncommon to have the air ports out at sea, but it is always dangerous; but so far as our experience goes, nothing more than a damp room has resulted from it. But the *Levant* and *Albany* were both lost in warm latitudes, and their loss is still a mystery. Suppose they were sailing with a light pleasant breeze, air ports out, and a sudden squall struck them, the mystery is solved.

The *Somers* was off Vera Cruz in sight of the men-of-war at Sacrificios, weather fine, going about nine knots, pleasant weather; a squall or northern came up suddenly, she is struck and goes down, and a large number of her officers and crew were lost. Had she air ports, and were they open?

The *Royal George* was lost at Spithead, not from her air ports, but I believe from her lower deck ports; but a lesson may be learned from her loss. "In August, 1782, the *Royal George*, a hundred gun ship, was laying at Spithead nearly ready for sea, when a leak was discovered, 'or a pipe was out of order,' a short distance below the surface. It was thought it could be repaired by careening the ship, which was done by transporting the guns, and workmen from the dock yard were set to work as soon as possible. In

the meantime a large lighter came alongside with stones, and a large number of the crew were set to work to discharge her on the lee side. This brought her ports so low that the water began to wash into the ports. The carpenter went to the officer of the deck and informed him of the danger. The lieutenant was angry that the carpenter should presume to dictate to him, and ordered him back to his work. A breeze coming up, the carpenter a second time went to the officer and informed him of the dangerous condition of the ship, but only received oaths for his pains. (Why that carpenter did not go to the captain or admiral I cannot understand.) At length the lieutenant ordered the drummer to beat to quarters, but it was too late, the *Royal George* went down with Admiral Kempenfelt and about 800 souls."

In our own Navy, not a hundred years ago, I heard the executive officer say to the carpenter, "I am going to have a field day to-day, (i. e. a general scrubbing day.) We will take out the air ports, and it is the captain's orders that you give your personal attention to them." "Certainly, sir," said the carpenter; "but if a squall strikes the ship, and those air ports get under water, no power on board can save her." The executive officer was a first rate fellow and a good seaman, and those air ports, although they were taken out, did not stay long out.

In conversation with an old officer about air ports, he remarked, I have spent many years in the tropics and on the coast of Africa, and whenever the anchor is hove up my air port goes in and stays there until the anchor is down again.

These remarks are not intended to reflect offensively on any one, but to call attention to a dangerous practice, which the writer knows to be so from long

BALTIMORE, July 13, 1875. EXPERIENCE.

SAFETY TO LIFE UPON THE OCEAN.

IS IT COMPATIBLE WITH SINGLE-SHELLLED IRON VESSELS?

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: Could we be persuaded by an examination of his work, that the ship builder had reached the acme of his profession; that the engineer had mastered the problems of economy and utility in marine propulsion; that the iron-worker could restore strength to his disintegrated ship-plates, after punching their edges; that a vessel was strengthened by girdling the shell of the hull with rivet holes for compartments; that the ship-owner could cause his sunken iron hulk to float, as the prophet Eliash did the borrowed axe; then we might accept, without discount, the vaunting pretensions of British ship owners, in regard to the sea-worthiness of these elongated single-shelled metallic coffins, which now ferry the Atlantic. The apologist for unseaworthy ships would persuade the confiding traveller that the loss of a steamer is a contingency, inseparably connected with the dangers of navigation. The announcement of the agents of Atlantic steam lines: "That if iron steamers were lost at the rate of one per week, the public would still patronize them," is well calculated to evoke the sober second thoughts of ocean travellers. Nor are we prepared to accept the remedial measures proposed in exchange for a burning or sinking steamer mid-ocean. Life boats, life rafts, or life insurance policies, furnish no guarantee against the dangers of the vessel. The idea of exchanging a ship for an open boat mid-ocean, is too absurd a proposition to be presented to intelligent men. The question arises, what are the elements which render a boat seaworthy, which the iron ship does not possess? We answer, buoyancy, elasticity and lightness. The fact that iron vessels have no buoyancy will not be questioned; their flotation depends upon cavity filled with air; when this is exchanged for water, the vessel sinks. That iron vessels have no elasticity is equally true.

The primeval conditions of the materials of all constructed fabrics, whether for service on land or sea, are elasticity, rigidity, and flexibility. One of these characteristics belongs to all structural bodies. These relations are determined, first, by their affinity to the mineral or vegetable kingdoms, and, second, by their specific gravity. If they belong to the mineral kingdom, they are either rigid or flexible, and when placed in water, they sink, because of their density. If they belong to the vegetable kingdom they are elastic, and float, because of their relative lightness. Iron as a material, is flexible or ductile, and must be made rigid by combination, when used for navigable purposes, in order that sufficient strength may be obtained for cavity flotation, which is artificial buoyancy; without positive rigidity, the torsion caused by submersion in the waves at sea, shears off the rivets which hold the overlapping sheets together, when the vessel sinks. Hence the reason why iron vessels are always made relatively narrow, to escape the greater twisting strain in relatively wide, or fairly proportioned vessels. When applied to constructions which require buoyancy, the characteristic development of iron is flexibility, which is but another name for weakness. The characteristic development of elasticity is strength and lightness.

The worker in iron tells us that iron is stronger than wood. We say no! Wood is stronger than iron in equal weight. It is only in bulk that iron, or even steel, bears an approximate relation for comparison to the strength of wood. Weight bears a specific relation to buoyancy, hence all structures designed for navigable purposes, must have their strength relations determined by weight.

All substances in the material world can be brought to this standard, and must either float or sink, according to their specific gravity. Bulk is properly the exponent of displacement in air, and all structures for land service are determined by bulk; but bulk also bears a peculiar relation to buoyancy in water, and harmonizes with weight in determining the intrinsic value of all divisions of flotation. It is the constancy in the operation of this law, which makes it impossible to build one floating vessel of iron as strong as another of wood; the wooden vessel having both elasticity and

lightness in the materials of which she is built, may spring and see-saw in the many joints of the frames and planking, and still maintain a returning status; an equal amount of movement in the joints of the iron vessel, would increase the openings until a breach would suddenly engulf the fabric. Nothing more clearly demonstrates to an intelligent mechanical mind the crude state of ship building, than these facts, which the world is so slow to comprehend. Take a boat of the capacity of a single ton, say 15 feet long, 4 feet wide and 1.65 feet deep, as a model for a ship to be built from of iron. We make a scale to suit the length of the vessel we require, say for every foot of boat length, we have 20 feet of ship's length, the same in regard to breadth and depth, we then have 15 x 20 feet=300 feet, 4 x 20 feet=80 feet, 1.66 x 20 feet=33.2=300 feet long, 80 feet wide and 33.2 deep.

No intelligent mechanic will dispute the premises, and undertake to show, that although the boat was a good model for sea service, the ship would not be; yet who would dare to build an iron vessel by these dimensions? Let any other proportionate boat dimensions be selected, and applied by scale to an iron vessel, the same results would be shown. The intuitions of common sense teach that if the boat was right, the ship ought to be, if the enlargement by scale was adhered to in detail. And why we ask are not the proportions carried out in the ship as the scale has determined? The scale has been changed to hide the weakness of the vessel; the boat is strong because the strength as well as the bulk has been determined by scale; but in the case of the ship we use the scale for determining the bulk only, we then drop the scale or use it inversely, hence the loss of so many vessels, especially those built of iron. Suppose we apply the scale to the shell of this assumed iron vessel; the boats planking is five-eighths of an inch thick, and no strake has more than two lengths, making due allowance for difference of the material, the shell of the iron as determined would be at least seven inches thick, and each sheet in the shell would be six feet wide, and range from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet long, with frames proportionately large. If such vessel could be built, she would be loaded with herself. The mechanical world seems to forget that when we build vessels of inelastic material for sea service we invite the hydraulic action of the waves, which are always searching for weak places in the vessel; and that displacement and gravity act in concert, in seeking to find them. The whole strength of structures thus circumstanced, is only equal to their weakest part. There is no mechanical difficulty in building a ship relatively or approximately as strong, and at the same time as buoyant and elastic as the boat; provided we build of elastic materials, and do not increase the bulk of the vessel beyond the relative length and strength of the materials, or failing in this, make up the deficiency by the aid of equivalents. To have the ocean traveller removed from the perils of fire and freight in close proximity, and placed beyond danger from burning and drowning, is certainly an object worthy of the highest consideration. Adding to these speed and comfort in a greater degree than we now have, at once places ocean on an equality with railroad travel, and makes the sea voyage a desirable enjoyment. The first question presenting itself for consideration, is, Can it be done? The next forces itself upon us: Will it pay? To both of which we respond in the affirmative. The first calculation necessary, will be the bulk a steamer should have, if designed for passengers, mails, and bullion only. If we assume the business requirements of ocean travel during the winter months from New York to Queenstown and return, to be equal to one hundred and fifty-six passengers every eighteen days for one vessel, we arrive at the bulk such steamer should have, and can at once determine whether this bulk and the strength necessary, bear relative proportions the one to the other, for sea service during the winter months. Having settled these questions, we have a basis for the computation of the cost of such vessel, and the expenses of running her. An ocean steamer competent to make the average passage for a year within seven days, *non-sinkable*, and having *fire dangers removed*, possessing sea-qualities of the highest order, with easy roll not exceeding eight degrees; having accommodations for one hundred and fifty-six passengers in single, double and treble state rooms, would cost eight hundred thousand dollars when equipped for service. Such vessel as is herein contemplated, would be competent to make twenty round voyages from New York to Queenstown within a year; when the balance sheet would stand about as follows:

| | EXPENSES FOR ONE YEAR. | RECEIPTS FOR ONE YEAR. |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Coal, 40,000 tons..... | \$300,000 | Six thousand two hundred and forty passengers, in single, double and treble state rooms.....\$690,200 |
| Provisions for ship and cabin..... | 130,000 | |
| Wages..... | 72,365 | One year's letter mails.....43,085 |
| Depreciation at 8 per cent..... | 64,000 | One year's printed mails.....35,192 |
| Interest at 7 per cent..... | 56,000 | Port charges at 2 per cent.....1,000 |
| Insurance at 2 per cent..... | 16,000 | Oil and waste.....1,000 |
| Wear and tear at 4 per cent..... | 32,000 | Office rent and shore salaries at 1 1/2 per cent.....10,000 |
| | | as per average.....as per average.....as per average.....as per average.....\$783,877 |
| | | |
| | 557,365 | |

In all the past, the "dangers of the deep," which Infinite Wisdom adapted to our needs, have been magnified beyond measure—while the dangers of the ship, particularly ocean steamers as now constructed, have never been properly considered. The present amount of business between the Old and New World justifies the use of steamers for passengers and mails exclusively. If on the one hand, we substitute buoyancy, stability, elasticity and speed in *non-sinkable steamers* without freight, for flotation, with instability, and the dangers and discomforts incident to freighting steamers, from both fire and water on the other, an ocean voyage may be pleasantly appreciated by passengers, and the owners of such vessels at once would be placed beyond the pale of competition.

When the foregoing shall have been digested, and measures to develop such enterprise adopted, the undersigned would be happy to demonstrate its practicability beyond peradventure. JOHN W. GRIFFITHS.

(Condensed from Fraser's Magazine.)

THE NEW ARMY OF FRANCE.

As we look back at the course of French history, we see how true was the remark of Burke—"States, like seas, have their ebb and flows, and this especially holds good of France." No nation in Europe of the first rank has suffered so many and great calamities; but none hitherto has so triumphed over misfortune, and so quickly advanced after trials which seemed, for the moment, crushing. How short a period divides the France of Agincourt from that of Louis XI.; how soon did the Power which, at the Peace of Vervins, seemed almost blotted out, shine forth in the splendor of the day of Richelieu; how rapidly were 1798 and 1799 succeeded by the Treaties of Amiens and Luneville! Yet of all the recoveries made by France in her chequered annals, the most speedy and surprising, perhaps, is that which is now going on before us after the fatal war of 1870-1. One of the first labors of the National Assembly, after the disastrous Peace of 1871, was the reorganisation of the national forces; and a committee of distinguished general officers have for many months been engaged in the task of restoring the power of France for war, and completely recasting her military system. Independently of what they have already done, the results of what they intend to accomplish appear in two very able Reports on "the recruiting and organisation of the French army." Judging from the facts and figures the Committee adduce, should their projects be even nearly realised, France must before long become again one of the most formidable of the Powers of Europe. In fact, this scheme of military organization will make her forces more vast and imposing, more ready for war and better prepared, than they have been at any preceding time; and possibly even now her late exulting conquerors think uneasily of the tale of Samnium and Rome, when they mark how the State which they believed to be crushed, is rapidly overcoming the effects of a defeat more ruinous than that of the pass of Caudium.

The whole system of French military organisation is to be changed, and a new system is to be framed in its stead, in part fashioned on the German model, but in part essentially French in its character. The law of general military service—the conscription, in a word—of the First Republic is to be restored in its fullest vigor; all permanent exemptions are to be abolished; and, subject only to dispensations of a temporary kind and strictly determined, every Frenchman capable of bearing arms, is to be liable to serve in the ranks, for periods deemed sufficient to make the national forces of adequate power. The liability to serve is to be real in all cases. Every Frenchman who is enrolled as a soldier is to join the army for a specified time, depending on certain and fixed rules; and all those who have left the ranks are to be held in readiness to return to them during the whole time of their prescribed service. The rule of general military service, the conscription without lasting exemptions, will give France every year a contingent of about 150,000 young men, without counting the "dispensed with" class, liable to be called out on important occasions. Every man enrolled in each yearly contingent will be obliged to serve for twelve months at least, omitting certain exceptions made in favor of aptitude and education; and a large number, to be selected by lot, will have to serve a much longer time, in order to supply the special arms—artillery, engineers, and cavalry—which require a long professional training. The yearly contingents, so distributed, will be liable to serve for five years, in the first main Divisions of the Armies of France; and though the period of actual service for great part of the men will, as a rule, be shorter, they will be all held ready to join the ranks at a summons from the Minister of War. When the term of five years shall have passed, each contingent will fall into the first reserve; and here every man will again be liable to serve a further period of four years, and to be recalled to the army at a moment's notice. After an actual or potential service, for the two terms of five and four years, each contingent will be drafted in turn to the second reserve of the national forces; and it will be held to service for five and six years—that is, during eleven years—in the two divisions of what is meant to be the last great support of the French army. Each contingent will thus, in different ways, be subject to serve for twenty years; and, consequently, at the end of that full period, the forces of France raised by conscription, will amount to the immense aggregate of twenty contingents of 150,000 men each all, or nearly so, trained and effective soldiers—with deductions, of course, for deaths and casualties—and even in ten years they will be formidable in no mean degree. The age of service, it should be added, will be from 20 to 40; and thus the flower of the youth and manhood of France will be all enrolled in the national ranks. The active army is, in time of peace, to have a strength of 480,000 only—men present with the colors and in the ranks; but, on a declaration of war, it would quickly expand into a force of 780,000 men, by calling in at once the mass of the trained contingents belonging to the first line and the first reserve. The 780,000 men would thus immediately form an imposing army, made up, without exception, of excellent troops; but this would be only the first front of war which France would possess the means to present. Over and above the 780,000 men, the eight trained contingents would in a short time be able to yield nearly 300,000 more; to these should be added the ninth contingent, about 180,000 strong, and the "dispensed with" class, which it is supposed would reach 141,000 men; and thus a second army, which, though composed to a considerable extent of raw levies—the untrained ninth contingent and the "dispensed with" class—would be from

500,000 to 600,000 in number, would stand in the rear of the first army, and afford it a very powerful support. Nor are even these the limits of the force which, in the event of a protracted struggle, France would be able to place in the field. The eleven last contingents, that is, those of the later five and six years' service, are, as we have seen, to form a second great reserve; and this array, which it is supposed would amount to 1,000,000 or 1,200,000 men, is to constitute the territorial army, the supplement of its active associate. This force is to be arranged into two main parts, the first more ready to move than the second. Its duties, speaking generally, would be to protect and defend the territory of France, to garrison fortresses, hold strong points, and set the active army free for field operations; but occasionally it would join that army, and co-operate with it in the shock of battle, and it is to be linked with it in the closest manner. It is superfluous to add that it is intended to provide the most complete material and equipment of all kinds for these immense arrays, which would, when fully developed, amount to 2,500,000 men, real soldiers by far the greater number of them. In all these arrangements an imitation of the German system manifestly appears, but there are some very marked differences.

The *corps d'armée*, like the German army corps, is naturally to remain the principal unit of the active military force of the State; but, in peace and war alike, it is ever to be a regularly formed and connected army; its men and other appliances are to be kept together in certain proportions on a peace footing, its reserves are to be close at hand, and it is to be developed to its full war strength, and to be "mobilized" and sent into the field, as soon as hostilities shall be declared. Eighteen of the nineteen corps are to be stationed in France, one being reserved for Algerian service; and, with the exception of the Algerian corps, which is to follow a somewhat different pattern, they are all to have the same constitution, each consisting of two divisions of foot, with the other arms, in each, in the same proportions. The whole nineteen corps would in time of peace absorb the 480,000 men who are to be the peace strength of the active army; in war each of these bodies is meant to be about 40,000 strong; and, consequently, they would engross collectively the 780,000 men of the active army, its force, we have seen, on a war footing, while they could gradually call in to repair their losses, the 500,000 or 600,000 men, who could soon be placed in a second line. In the new French project the German experiment of yearly volunteers is to be adopted; that is, young men of the educated class, who will serve at their own charge for a year, and then show sufficient proficiency, are to be entitled to rank as sub-officers, and this plan, it is hoped, will bring thousands of youths annually into the service who will be able to form and direct soldiers. The permanent army of 120,000 men, and the great military colleges and schools will also, it is expected, yield a large and increasing supply of officers; and as these institutions will be maintained on a scale permitted by the wealth of France, it is by no means improbable that her new army will be more amply officered than that of Germany. With reference to the higher commands, a complete revolution is designed and Germany is to be all but exactly copied. Under the old military organization of France, the Minister of War was the head of everything, no general held a permanent command, and when armies were formed out of scattered regiments, they were placed under the direction of chiefs, who saw their troops perhaps for the first time. This system had advantages of its own, for it gave the State the means of selecting men of special aptitude at any moment; but it prevented that association of a leader with his men, which contributes to military power and efficiency, and it lessened his responsibility for the well-being and discipline of the force he commanded. In the new French scheme, as the army is to be largely composed of great standing units, the higher commands are to follow this plan; the nineteen corps of the active army are to have nineteen commanders-in-chief, who, as a rule, will continually be at their head; and in peace, even the territorial army is to be under the control of these officers, aided by a separate territorial staff, the case, however, being in war time different. The chiefs of the several *corps d'armée* are to be almost absolute in their own commands; each is to have supreme and universal power in the management and direction of his own corps, in controlling the officers and training the men; and each will be responsible in all respects for the condition of the body entrusted to him. By these means the important objects of identifying generals closely with their commands, of making them masters of their various duties, and answerable for every default and shortcoming will, it is believed, be greatly furthered; each chief it is said will "before France have the opportunity of winning honor or disgrace;" and the result, it is hoped, will be to strengthen and more firmly compact the military machine. It should be added that, to prevent decentralization from going too far, and to detect incapacity in the commanders of corps, the Minister of War is still to possess a general superintending control; and a staff of inspectors is to report to him on the state of the different *corps d'armée* and of all the other forces of the State.

With respect to the administration of the army, a great change also is to be effected. Here again the commander of each *corps d'armée* is to be its administrator of the highest grade; the War Office is not, as heretofore, to be answerable for supplies and stores; the providing of what is needed for troops is not to be delegated to its officials, often at cross-purposes with military leaders and independent of them in a perilous degree; and a general in chief is, at once, to order what his corps may require, in peace and war, and to be responsible for the orders he gives. The execution, however, of these directions is properly to be committed to subordinates—the commissariat and kindred services, and for this they are to be held accountable. This arrangement would probably, greatly improve

the administration of the French army—a point in which it has often failed.

We have now to examine the all-important subject of the "mobilisation" of the forces of France. The scheme before us proposes to adopt German principles to a certain extent, but with modifications of extreme importance, which, it is supposed, will be great improvements. "Mobilisation" in France, under the old system, was difficult and, comparatively speaking, slow. The general result was, to quote Napoleon III., that the "armed force of France under the faulty system, resembled a magnificent machine, the parts of which were kept so detached and distinct that weeks were required to put them together before it could be made fit to work;" and the evil effects were conspicuously seen in the disastrous campaign of 1870-1. In that campaign less than 200,000 Frenchmen out of a standing army of nearly 400,000 were marshalled for war within the period in which more than 350,000 Germans, of a somewhat more powerful standing army, were placed in line on the Lauter and the Saar, and the enormous reserves were, besides, arrayed to which France had so little to oppose.

The French project seeks to attain the excellencies of the German system, and yet to avoid its supposed defects. The object of the French is to secure the rapidity and precision of their late foes, but to have their army free from what are thought to be the dangers of the provincial scheme; and the means they propose are very ingenious. For this purpose the entire reserves of the active and territorial armies are to be held in readiness, throughout the country, to join the colors on a summons to the field; they are to assemble in fractions at many points, and to be mustered there without further delay; and the reserve required for immediate service is to be at once despatched to the corps nearest at hand, and as soon as possible to be embodied in it. In the same way the supplies needed for the army, when on a war footing, are to be stored in a number of district magazines, distributed in many parts of France; and on a declaration of war they are to be directed to the *corps d'armée* in the immediate neighborhood, and thenceforward to belong to it. By these means reserve men and *matériel* ought to be incorporated in as short a time as possible under the local system; by throwing them, so to speak, into a common fund, and allotting them to the nearest organized mass, delay presumably would be avoided; and celerity of "mobilisation," equal to that of the Germans would, it is believed, be obtained. The French project, on the other hand, makes a wide departure from the German plan in almost every other point of importance. In time of peace, every *corps d'armée* is to be recruited from the different parts of France, not as in Germany, each from distinct districts; a corps may have soldiers from Languedoc and Picardy, from Gascony and Anjou in the same regiments; and corps may be moved from place to place, may be sent from the Garonne to the Moselle, not, like the Germans, kept each in its own province. In this way those parts of the French army which are most permanent, and have the greatest influence, would be made homogeneous, and completely freed from local associations and their supposed mischiefs; and the strong military spirit which, it is assumed, would fill them, would be communicated to the large masses which would be added to them in the event of war.

But, as we have seen, the supports of all the corps would be sent off to each, as it was nearest at hand, whenever hostilities should be proclaimed, for rapidity of "mobilisation" is the one great object, and everything should be done to attain it. In fact, the principle of the French scheme is a non-local system for the army in peace, and a local system of reserves and supplies prepared for a number of non-local units; and by these means celerity and readiness for the field would, it is hoped, be combined with the force and efficiency not attainable by the organization of the Germans.

It must be added, to complete the picture of military organization we have tried to draw, that there is to be a headquarters' staff, resembling the Prussian, the duty of which would be to study the theory and practice of the art of war, and in every way to prepare for the field; and the system of German manoeuvres in peace, and of requisitions, is to be adopted.

This project of restoring the French army has caused wild debates in the Assembly at Versailles; but they are merely the froth on the wave; and Frenchmen can be determined as well as ardent. A good estimate of the value of the plan appears in the conduct of German statesmen, who, not content with the huge masses of the regular army and the Landwehr, have lately resolved to make the Landsturm more effective than at any previous time.

This reform, should it be carried out, would raise the collective arrays of Germany to nearly 2,800,000 men—that is 300,000 more than the forces of France under the system we have briefly described; and the Germans would have, besides, the advantage of the prestige of extraordinary success, and of an organization matured and proved, while the French would be wanting in these particulars. Yet the scheme of the French is, in some respects, superior to that which exists in Germany; the term of service in the active army of France being longer than that in the German armies, ought to produce more trained and experienced soldiers; the supply of officers under the French plan ought to be ampler than under the German system. Besides, the active and territorial armies of France ought to be more homogeneous and better united than the combined armies of her late adversary; for—not to speak of religious discords—wide differences divide the regular army of Germany from the Landwehr and Landsturm; and the aristocratic and exclusive institutions of Prussia are here sources of strife and dissension. For these reasons it is far from improbable that the new army of France, when fully developed, could, though perhaps inferior in numbers, successfully cope with the German hosts.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

REMINGTON BADGE.—The last winner of this long range badge was Mr. Hepburn, and it was thought that he would carry it off again on Saturday, July 24, the regular monthly competition. At 500 and 800 yards, he held his own, but a brace of misses at 1,000 yards sent him to third place, and Mr. H. S. Jewell finally won the badge. The conditions of this badge are as follows: Open to members N. R. A. Any rifle within the rules. Entrance, \$1. Distances, 500, 800, and 1,000. Rounds, seven each range, with sighting shots. H. p. s. 105, or twenty-one bull's-eyes. The scores were as follows:

| | Yards. | Scores. | Totals. |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------|
| H. S. Jewell..... | 500..... | 5 4 5 5 5 4 33 | |
| | 800..... | 5 4 5 5 4 5 33 | |
| | (1,000..... | 3 4 5 3 5 5 30-96 | |
| L. Geiger..... | 500..... | 5 5 5 4 5 5 34 | |
| | 800..... | 5 4 3 5 5 5 32 | |
| L. Hepburn..... | 1,000..... | 2 2 5 3 2 2 5 21-87 | |
| | 500..... | 5 5 5 5 5 5 35 | |
| | 800..... | 5 4 5 5 5 5 34 | |
| Captain W. Lindsay..... | 1,000..... | 0 2 4 5 4 3 18-87 | |
| | 500..... | 3 4 5 5 4 5 31 | |
| | 800..... | 4 4 5 2 5 4 28 | |
| E. H. Raymond..... | 1,000..... | 3 5 4 3 0 5 23-82 | |
| | 500..... | 4 0 5 5 5 5 28 | |
| | 800..... | 3 0 5 5 5 5 26 | |
| E. H. Sanford..... | 1,000..... | 4 5 3 3 5 4 27-81 | |
| | 500..... | 4 5 5 5 4 5 33 | |
| | 800..... | 4 3 5 3 4 4 26 | |
| J. H. Latimer..... | 1,000..... | 0 5 5 0 4 3 5 22-81 | |
| | 500..... | 4 5 3 3 5 5 30 | |
| Captain A. Anderson..... | 800..... | 4 4 4 4 4 4 28 | |
| | 500..... | 4 5 3 4 4 3 27 | |
| F. Hyde..... | 1,000..... | 5 3 4 3 0 4 19-78 | |
| | 500..... | 2 5 4 3 5 4 28 | |
| A. J. Hennion, Jr..... | 800..... | 5 3 4 3 5 4 31 | |
| | 500..... | 3 2 2 0 4 18-77 | |
| | 800..... | 3 5 5 5 5 4 28 | |
| W. B. Farwell..... | 1,000..... | 0 3 4 0 5 5 17-72 | |

GERMAN REGIMENTS.—A correspondent writes us on this subject a communication from which we extract all directly pertinent to the question:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Your editorial remarks in relation to the communication of X. P., in your paper of the 24th inst., and the conclusions you draw in regard to the standing of the German organizations of the N. G., have somewhat staggered me. I think, they are to a great extent, unjust, and have a smack of a kind of "know nothing" spirit, which I thought had about died out. To say that the reason why German regiments are not as efficient as American organizations is only that they are Germans, appears to me to be ridiculous, as much as the statement that they foster an anti-national feeling. I maintain that the adopted Germans of this country, taken as a whole, are as true and good Americans as the native born. The great number of Germans who have fought in the Union ranks during the last war, I think, has proved this sufficiently. It perhaps cannot be denied, that the German National Guard organizations are not equal to the Seventh, Twenty-second, Twelfth New York, and Fifth Maryland, and some other first class American regiments, but there are also quite a number of American regiments who do not equal those mentioned, and perhaps not even some of the German organizations. The German batteries of the First Division, and Captain Klein's Troop, for instance, are organizations of which I believe any National Guard may feel proud; and if I am not mistaken, you have in your columns already praised them very highly. Further, I believe no German organization of the First Division has yet been disbanded, which shows at least considerable vitality. (The First regiment of Cavalry was not an entire German organization.)

I think it makes very little difference if German National Guardsmen talk English or German amongst themselves, so long as the officers understand their business. But here it is where the Germans are somewhat deficient, and where the Americans have the advantage. The fault, however, does not lie in the Germans, because they are Germans, but with the system by which our National Guard is supplied with officers. . . .

I do not desire to take up any more of your space, but as a German by birth, and commander of a German National Guard organization—and none of the poorest, I think—I felt it to be my duty to solemnly protest against the opinion you have expressed of the German National Guard organizations.

HENRY EDWARD ROEHR
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Colonel Roehr has a good right to be heard in these columns, being at present on all counts the most successful German colonel in New York, and commanding the best German regiment now existing in the State. This we know from personal observation. He misunderstands us in one thing, however. We do not find fault with the German National Guardsmen for being Germans, but for constantly speaking German and living among Germans in an English speaking land. It makes them, as a rule, slow at understanding English, and gives them an appearance of stupidity at English drills which puts them at a disadvantage. The best German regiments of New York are not up to the best American, and the worst are far below any American regiments we have seen, from nothing but stupid officers and men, too lazy to learn the tongue they are drilled by. They have great vitality it is true, but so much the worse for the State, for too many persist in wearing an uniform and keeping up a numerical strength which is but a delusion, for it represents only a mob. For Colonel Roehr we have great respect, and he has enforced English in his command and mastered it thoroughly himself. For the German officers and men who will not do this we can only say that they would do far better for America if they would retire to private life. As it is, they are only hindrances to discipline, and have no right to call themselves soldiers in America.

FIRST BRIGADE.—This organization closed its practice on Thursday, 23d inst., and showed the best average military shooting you seen at Creedmoor. The discipline was also excellent. The numbers shooting were as follows: Twelfth, 45 men; Twenty-second, 61 men; Sixty-ninth, 37 men; Seventy-first, 66 men; Seventy-ninth, 67 men. Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger, of the Twelfth, was in command, and all the inspectors were present. The number going into the second class was: Twelfth, 36 men; Twenty-second, 35 men; Seventy-first, 23 men; Seventy-ninth, 43 men; Sixty-ninth, 23 men. Company D, of the Twelfth, had 20 men out of the 36 who entered second class. The lucky first class men were as follows, the scores being out of a possible 50 points:

| | W. S. Smith..... | H. B. Smith..... | A. Wood..... | 44 |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|----|
| Bedell..... | 46 | 40 | J. Beattie..... | 45 |
| Madison..... | 40 | 40 | Williams..... | 35 |
| Burlew..... | 40 | 40 | Erbe..... | 29 |
| Carson..... | 39 | 40 | Ludlow..... | 26 |
| Burton..... | 36 | 36 | Kelly..... | 26 |
| Fackner..... | 36 | 36 | Capron..... | 25 |
| | 36 | 36 | Dolan..... | 31 |

| TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY. | | | |
|-------------------------|----|-----------------|----|
| Loomis..... | 42 | T. J. Wood..... | 32 |
| Grove..... | 38 | Brooks..... | 30 |
| Lockwood..... | 33 | Cas..... | 28 |

M. F. Wood. 26
Fisher..... 25

SIXTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

SEVENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

J. Severia..... 36

N. Lindsay..... 30

SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Pasco..... 31

Fillie..... 32

Martineau..... 28

Monroe..... 25

The numbers of men going into the first class out of the third are now in the whole brigade as follows: Twelfth, 50 men; Twenty-second, 46 men; Sixty-ninth, 5 men; Seventy-first, 21 men; Seventy-ninth, 30 men. These totals are out of 1,260 men who fired, and make a brigade average of 12 per cent. The Twelfth has headed the brigade this year, and Company D has headed the Twelfth, having taken more than 50 per cent. of its men into second class. The brigade has headed the Third handsomely. The first class men will be ordered out some day very soon to compete for marksmen's badges, and then the brigade will have completed its yearly course to some purpose.

SECOND BRIGADE.—This organization commenced work at Creedmoor on Monday, July 26, and follows every Monday thereafter till finished. The Second Division occupies Thursdays. The brigade had a hard time, as several very heavy rain storms came down and spoiled the shooting. The regiment turned out as follows: Fifth, 62 men; Sixth, 29 men; Eleventh, 66 men; Eighty-fourth, 34 men; Ninety-sixth, 40 men. Of these the second class took as follows: Fifth, 20 men; Sixth, 17 men; Eleventh, 27 men; Eighty-fourth, 25 men; Ninety-sixth, 12 men. The general and staff fired their scores and qualified. The first class men were as follows: Staff, 3; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 1; Eleventh, 4; Eighty-fourth, 3; Ninety-sixth, none. The scores are given below:

STAFF.

Eilling..... 30

Lanfuer..... 28

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Eilling..... 30

Lanfuer..... 28

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Douglas..... 26

WAHREMBERG.

Unbekant..... 26

Reuband..... 25

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.—In compliance with orders, the several companies of this command will assemble at the armory on the days specified, in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled, and with one day's rations, to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice: July 29, Companies F and E; August 5, A, and C; August 12, K, and D; August 19, B and G. The non-commissioned staff and detailed men will report with the detachment July 29. Roll call at 7:30 a.m. Each detachment will carry a regimental guidon. The sergeant of the drum corps and one drummer accompany each detachment.

The field and staff, in fatigue uniform, will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice, August 26, by cars from Hunter's Point, at 9:30 a.m. The regimental gold medal, now held by Corporal J. H. Stearns, of Company E, will be competed for in these practices, and will be presented to the one making the best score.

At a recent meeting of the Veteran Association of this regiment it was voted to offer a prize of a gold medal, of the value of fifty dollars, to be presented to the member of the regimental team making the best score in the Second Division match, in the coming fall meeting of the National Rifle Association at Creedmoor.

APPOINTMENTS.—John N. Partridge, first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence, with rank from May 10, 1875, to James L. Morgan, Jr., resigned.

SECOND BRIGADE.—In pursuance to Special Orders No. 19, c. s., from headquarters First Division, this brigade will engage in rifle practice at Creedmoor, date and manner mentioned below.

Monday, July 26—Companies A and G, Fifth regiment; D and K, Sixth; I and G, Eleventh; E, Eighty-fourth; K and H, Ninety-sixth.

Monday, August 2—Companies H, Sixth regiment; C, D, E and F, Eleventh; B and C, Eighty-fourth; A and D, Ninety-sixth.

Monday, August 9—Companies B, H, I, and K, Fifth regiment; I and C, Sixth; E and F, Eighty-fourth; C and B, Ninety-sixth.

Monday, August 16—Companies D and F, Fifth regiment; B and F, Sixth; H, Eighty-fourth; F, Ninety-sixth; B and H, Eleventh.

Monday, August 23—Companies F and C, Fifth regiment; E and A, Sixth; A and K, Eleventh; I and A, Eighty-fourth; E and I, Ninety-sixth.

The following officers are detailed as field officers of the day: Monday, July 26, Colonel F. Unbekant, Eleventh regiment; Monday, August 2, Colonel Andrew Stauf, Ninety-sixth regiment; Monday, August 9, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. E. Van Wyck, Sixth regiment; Monday, August 16, Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Kraeger, Fifth regiment; Monday, August 23, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence Beattie, Eighty-fourth regiment. They will assume command of the detachments, and see to the preservation of good order and military discipline, making written reports to brigade headquarters at the close of their respective tours of duty. The several details of each regiment will march from their respective armories in season to take the 9:30 a.m. train for Hunter's Point.

FIRST DIVISION.—The question of a suitable parade and drill ground for the First Division is one of such interest that we are sure our readers will be obliged to the correspondent who writes us as follows:

NEW YORK, July 14, 1875.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: As the question of a parade ground for the First Division of the National Guard to offer one or two suggestions. It has seemed to me that the outlay contemplated in the proposed parade ground near Washington Heights is altogether too large, and that locations equally good and more accessible can be obtained at an expense certainly not over \$250,000—rather less than the \$4,000,000 proposed for the Harlem river project. There is a spot of ground located in the Twenty-third Ward, comprising about twelve acres, bounded by St. Ann's avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street on the south and west, that is nearly square, almost level, and valued at about \$300,000; this

with the cost of grading, etc., would not amount to over \$250,000. This piece of property would afford ample space for the evolutions of any of the brigades in the First Division, and as the division has not to my knowledge, and in all probability never will be, drilled as a body, this plot would answer all the purposes of a parade ground, and this at a cost of about one-sixteenth of the \$4,000,000.

Another point in favor of this locality is its accessibility, being readily reached by any of the Harlem or Morrisania steamers from their landings at Ninth, Eleventh, or Twenty-third streets, E. R. A sail of about twenty-five minutes brings you to Harlem, and a short half mile march to the spot indicated. This, in my opinion, is better than the other locality in every respect, and from every standpoint—expense, beauty of surrounding, access, or convenience.

The National Guard should have a parade ground, as Tompkins Square is too small for the purposes; but as a citizen soldier I do not think there is any necessity for the expenditure of any such outlay as that proposed by the commissioners appointed to carry the project into execution.

Our correspondent, if his information is perfectly reliable as to price, etc., may have made a valuable contribution to the parade question. Our doubt would be as to the possible price. Land always increases immensely in value when it is wanted for militia or rifle ranges. The present is the best time in the year, however, to bring on a discussion on the point, as there is little else stirring. If there are any N. G. officers who have any other practical suggestions to make on the subject of a parade ground, the letters may result in good.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, this regiment will proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice, in detachments, as follows: Thursday, July 29, Companies A and B; Thursday, August 5, D and G; Thursday, August 12, E and F; Thursday, August 19, C and H.

The companies will assemble in fatigue uniform, on the days specified above, at the regimental armory, at 7:30 o'clock A. M., will leave the armory at 8 o'clock, and take the 9:30 train at Hunter's Point. The senior officer present of the two companies will assume command thereof. Transportation tickets will be furnished at Hunter's Point, ammunition at Creedmoor. Each detachment will carry a regimental guidon. The drummers and fifers will assemble with their companies. The field officers and staff (the surgeons excepted) will accompany the first detachment; Surgeon Hy. Loewenstein the first detachment; Assistant Surgeon A. Orth the second detachment; the non-commissioned staff the second detachment. Captain George Ross has been appointed inspector of rifle practice. The companies of this regiment will hereafter take position in line of battle as follows: Companies H, C, F, E, B, A, D, G.

A. G. O.—General Orders No. 21.—I. On the recommendation of the Inspector-General the following named organizations of the National Guard are hereby disbanded, and will be immediately mustered out of service, viz.:

First Battalion of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Bourke, New York city.

Sixth regiment of Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel William E. Van Wyck, New York city.

II. The field and line officers of the organizations above named are hereby rendered supernumerary, but will not be relieved from accountability for public property in their possession, or for which they may be responsible, until they shall have turned it over to the officers authorized to receive the same, and obtained certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State.

III. The provisions of General Orders No. 14, series of 1868, will be strictly observed in the muster-out and disbandment herein ordered.

IV. Major-General Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division National Guard State of New York, is hereby charged with the execution of the details of this order.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—In compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, this regiment will have rifle practice by companies at Creedmoor, Long Island, as follows: Companies D and K, Monday, July 26; H, Monday, August 2; I and A, Monday, August 9; B and F, Monday, August 16; and E, Monday, July 23. The companies designated will assemble in fatigue uniform, frock coat, white trousers, cap and black belts, with one day's rations, at Nos. 201 and 202 Bowery, on their respective dates, at 7:30 A. M., and proceed to Long Island city (Hunter's Point), in time to embark on the 9:30 train. Each detachment will carry a regimental guidon and have their own drummers. Assistant Commissary of Subsistence Abraham Shenfield is detailed as acting inspector of rifle practice on these occasions.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Eighth has a new lieutenant, John D. McLean.

—CAPTAIN Kloeber, of the Fifth, has resigned.

—THREE more officers cleared out of the Fifty-fifth last week.

—MAJOR Herman B. Tincken replaces Major Hallen in the Fifth regiment.

—The Eighth holds its picnic soon after the Fifth, if enough beer is left in New York.

KLEIN'S Troop have "got up their Dutch" at last about Creedmoor, since the Grays beat them at shooting. They are to shoot monthly for a gold badge, at all the four ranges where they failed to score at Creedmoor with carbines. That is the only way to do the business, captain.

THE "C. B. Mitchell Guard," of the Eighty-fourth (Co. E), have held their annual picnic at Lion Park. On Wednesday evening, they serenaded Colonel Mitchell, the American team referee, who was their old commander years ago.

THE shooting at Creedmoor for August will be divided as follows: Mondays, Second Brigade; Thursdays, Eleventh Brigade; Fridays, Fifth Brigade.

The Twelfth woke up last week and telegraphed to the American team, offering congratulations and an escort on their return. Considering that Gildersleeve and Fulton both came out of the Twelfth, we should like to know who has a better right. The Eighth and other regiments will join the parade, and it is expected that a great reception will be accorded the victors.

RIFLE NOTES.

SUCCESS draws success. The people of Poughkeepsie were as green as grass about rifle shooting a little while ago, but now they have formed a rifle club, with a thousand yard range, and elected Colonel John Bodine president. He came from their neighborhood, as did Gildersleeve, and Poughkeepsie is to make the place lively for both when they come back.

THE worst interviewed man in America for a week, has been Colonel Mitchell, who has just got back from England, where he was with the team. The reporters have been at him and distorted his words till they made him assert that a miss was found on one of the targets at Creedmoor in September, 1874, because there was a splash but no bullet mark on the iron.

THE fifth competition for the *Forest and Stream* Badges took place at Conlin's Gallery, 930 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, July 28, commencing at 6 o'clock.

The Infant Rifle Club of Chicago continues to shoot, and is satisfied with nothing short of 1,000 yards' range. The members practice at Galewood Park. Mr. J. A. Shaffer, on the old targets, managed to make 26 out of a possible 28 at 1,000 yards, in seven shots, on the 31st July, which is not bad for a green horn. On the round targets it would have been 33 out of 35. Also not bad for a beginner. Next year the West ought to have a few men after the Leech Cup at Creedmoor.

MR. COLEMAN, the baby of the American team, founded a club at Goshen, New York, called the "Leatherstockings." Unless we greatly mistake, we shall hear of those Leatherstockings at Creedmoor in the fall meeting.

MR. W. H. MURRAY, of the Leatherstocking Club at Goshen, with a Remington sporting rifle on a regular practice day, made a very nice little score at 500 yards in twelve shots on the new targets. Out of a possible 60 he made 58. If this goes on, the countrymen will take the honors from the townsmen at Creedmoor before they have done.

COMPANY D, of the Twelfth New York, has made the most creditable record at Creedmoor so far of any regiment in the National Guard.

WHEN the First Brigade comes to make its "marksmen," the present 12 per cent. is expected to dwindle down to two or three.

THESE are some gentlemen in the National Guard who profess to think that the marksman's badge is cheap looking and ugly. To judge from the shooting at Creedmoor, it will not be enough to excite their anger, while it will be worth as much as a company medal any day.

IT is by no means uncommon to see in the daily journals calls for a prize at Creedmoor open to organizations of militia from other States. It seems to be forgotten that the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* prize is open to any organization of the Army, Navy, or militia in the United States. It is to be hoped that Connecticut will send at least four teams with their Peabody rifles to compete for it this fall. There is no reason why they should not take it, if they only shoot straight enough. Then there is Massachusetts, with a whole division of descendants of the riflemen of Concord, and they allow the prize to stay in New York, year after year. Where are the eastern and western marksmen?

NEW JERSEY.

THE drills of the companies of the Third regiment are "off" till the first of September.

TAR funeral of Robert B. Yard, formerly chaplain of the First New Jersey Volunteers, took place Tuesday, July 20, many veterans of Kearny's old brigade, under the command of General J. Madison Drake, attending. The remains of the late "fighting chaplain," as deceased was familiarly called, were taken to Haverstraw for interment.

THE entire First Brigade (General Plume) paraded in Newark Wednesday, 22d, as escort to the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic whose annual reunion was held on that day.

THE Second regiment has lost its identity, and has been merged into the First, with Colonel Allen, of the old Second, as commander. Both commands have been weak for years, and it is deemed advisable to have one good regiment, the two commands were consolidated, and now the First has ten commands, the only one in the State with that number. There was a strong protest against this at first but the division commander was inexorable, and now everything works satisfactorily, as it ought to.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THIRD INFANTRY.—This command is ordered into camp August 3. Lieutenant James T. Milne, regimental quartermaster, with Quartermaster-Sergeant Thomas L. Brayton and Commissary-Sergeant Waldo Reed, will be present on the ground on Monday, August 3, as early in the day as the trains will admit, and draw from the brigade quartermaster the required camp equipage for the use of the regiment. Adjutant Braley having again volunteered for the duty, will proceed to the camp ground on Monday, the 2d, take charge of the camping parties, report for instructions to Captain E. H. Hewling, brigade engineer, and under his directions lay out and pitch the camp. He will assume command of the same, and take proper measures for the protection of all property under his charge, and upon the arrival of the colonel commanding, on Tuesday, at the railway station, will report to him. The formation of companies in line from the right, will be as follows: E, H, F, B, G, A, D, C, L, I, and K.

NINTH INFANTRY.—Commanding officers will report with their companies in accordance with orders, on Thursday, August 3, at 9 A. M., at Coliseum Station, for transportation to camp at Framingham, for five days' duty. Field, staff and band will report at the same time and place. A camping party of five men from each company will report to Captain Colgan, Company K, on Monday, at camp. Every officer and man will be required to furnish himself with white trousers and gloves. Lieutenant D. H. Morrissey will act as paymaster and Lieutenant M. J. Callahan as adjutant during the encampment.

FIRST BRIGADE.—The long existing vacancy of Medical Director upon the brigade staff has at length been filled by the appointment of our old friend Dr. Joseph W. Hayward, of Tiverton. For four years the brigade has been without the services of a medical director, owing to a certain existing trouble at the State House, the facts of which are well known to military gentlemen. Dr. Hayward is a prominent practising physician of Tiverton. He served through the late war, a portion of that as Medical Director, and for the last seven years has held the position of surgeon of the Third regiment M. V. M. His long service, together with other fine qualities, have rendered him one of the most popular officers in the brigade, and he is to be warmly congratulated on his promotion.

Brigade guards at Camp Gaston will be composed of details from the same regiment or battalion, for each tour of duty. The headquarters of the field office of the day will be at brigade headquarters, where all regimental officers of the day will report to him for instructions, immediately after guard mounting. Commanders of regiments and battalions will detail a sufficient number of enlisted men in addition to the number required for their police guards, to properly perform the ceremony of guard mounting, to be dismissed to their respective companies as soon as the guard is marched to its post.

In order that every commanding officer shall know of the absence of any member of his command from camp, officers and enlisted men desiring to leave camp, will make application through intermediate commanders to the brigade commander. All passes to leave camp must be approved by the brigade commander, who will state the time and place for which leave is granted. Passes without leave will be issued by the brigade commander, and no others will be recognized.

The following will be the routine of duty at Camp Gaston unless otherwise ordered: Drummer's call 4:30 A. M.; reveille 5 A. M.; assembly 5:30; roll-call, surgeon's call 6 A. M.; first sergeant's call 6:30 A. M.; breakfast 7 A. M.; first call for guard mounting 8 A. M.; second call for guard mounting 8:30 A. M.; drill call 9:30 A. M.; battalion drill; recall 11 A. M.; dinner 12 M.; drummer's call 1:30 P. M.; assembly 1:40 P. M.; adjutant's call 2 P. M.; brigade drill; drummer's call 4:30 P. M.; assembly 4:30 P. M.; adjutant's call 4:40 P. M.; brigade dress parade; supper 6 P. M.; drummer's call 6:30 P. M.; assembly 7 P. M.; adjutant's call 7:30 P. M.; battalion dress parade; drummer's call 9:30 P. M.; tattoo 9:30 P. M.; assembly 11 P. M. Troops will be mustered immediately after battalion dress parade. Stable calls in cavalry and artillery immediately after reveille. Again at noon and immediately after retreat. The bugle calls will be sounded from brigade headquarters, and will be taken up by the drums or bugles of the police guards of the regiments and battalions in succession. At the drummer's call the full available strength of the drum corps of each command will immediately assemble on the color line in front of the headquarters of their corps. When the brigade line is to be formed bands and drummers will as soon as the adjutant's call is sounded report to the brigade drum-major in front of brigade headquarters for consolidation as a brigade band and drum corps. Whenever the brigade line is to be formed twenty minutes will be allowed after the adjutant's call for regiment and battalions of infantry and cavalry to form in close column. The commanding officer of the First Battalion Light Artillery will cause one gun to be fired at reveille and retreat.

SECOND BATTALION.—This command held an elementary drill on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at the State camp grounds; the men turned out well, and during their stay did considerable hard work. The Second will speak for itself next week if we mistake not.

FIRST CORPS CADETS.—This command held their annual encampment last week at Nahant. We desired very much to be present one day, but were unable to find the opportunity, much to our regret. If the Cadets worked as hard during their encampment as they do when we, we doubt not that the result must have been gratifying in the extreme; for harder working organization is not to be found in the State, if we are to take what we have seen of them for the last four months as a sample.

THE FIRST CAVALRY held their second elementary drill at Nahant on Thursday, 22d inst.

THE second elementary drill of the First Artillery was held at the armory of Battery B on Saturday of last week. The battalion leave for the camp ground on the 2d of August at 3 P. M.

THOMAS H. Atwood has been appointed quartermaster of the First regiment.

CHANGES.—The following are the changes registered at the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875:

Conditional Commissions—Fifth regiment, Captain Wm. L. Robinson, Lieutenant Henry N. Wheeler. Sixth regiment, Captain Charles H. Richardson, Lieutenants Henry M. Thompson and Allen Bailey.

Full Commissions—Second Corps of Cadets, Lieutenants Stillman G. Symonds, Geo. R. Hodges, Sixth regiment, Captain Dennis F. O'Sullivan. Fourth Battalion Infantry, Lieutenant Henry A. Stevens.

Appointments—First Brigade, Medical Director (rank Lieutenant-colonel), Joseph W. Hayward.

Resigned and Discharged—Fifth regiment, Major B. Frank Stoddard. Sixth regiment—Lieutenant Charles H. Stanton.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands.

PROVIDENCE writes: Please inform me through the correspondence column of your paper whether the American Team when they shot with the Irish team at Dollymount used the telescope rifle or not, at 1,000 yards. *ANSWER*.—They did not. They used Remington's Creedmoor and Sharps Creedmoor rifles, with peep and globe sights. Weight, 10 pounds; trigger pull, 3 pounds.

G. W. R., Mound City, Ill.—Your questions are answered as follows: 1. Consuls are appointed by the President by and with consent of Senate. 2. They are known as consuls-general, consuls, and consular agents. 3. Your question is not specific enough. 4. The average of salaries is from \$1,000 to \$2,000, with fees in some cases, fees only in others. 5. The qualifications for the post are sufficient political influence to secure a position.

J. C. R. asks: 1. Are there any enlisted men (soldiers) in the U. S. Army who wear a military uniform, and yet are not provided by the Government with it, or any allowance in money to purchase it with? 2. If so, do you think they ought in justice to be compelled to wear a uniform which the Government makes no provision for them as soldiers to procure, other than by paying for it out of their monthly pay. *ANSWER*.—1. There are such men, the so-called sergeants of ordinance. They get \$34 a month, but are excepted from clothing allowance under the law of February 8, 1815. 2. It is not a matter of justice, but of contract. The ordinance sergeant knows his own business. The omission of his clothing allowance is probably an oversight, and may some day be remedied. It arose in the old times when he was only called a master workman, and probably not supposed as such to wear an uniform at all.

SERGEANT OF ORDNANCE asks: 1. Is a sergeant of ordinance considered as belonging to the line of the Army. 2. Can a sergeant of ordinance be appointed to the position of ordinance sergeant? *ANSWER*.—1. The whole Ordnance Department has been decided by the Second Controller not to belong to the line of the Army, but the term "line of the Army" is still very vague. A sergeant of ordinance and an ordinance sergeant are totally different things, one taking rank in his department only, and others from ordinance officers, the other belonging to the non-commissioned staff of the Army and taking orders through the Adjutant-General's office. The position of both is a fair illustration of the loose manner in which our military laws are drawn in several minor points, such as the absence of clothing allowance for the sergeant of ordinance, while the corporals and privates get it, and the putting of an ordinance sergeant into the Ordnance Department when he is really dissociated from it all his life. The question of his capability for appointment from among the sergeants of ordinance is still undecided save by the second controller. See Scott's Digest of Military Laws of U. S., chapters XIII. and XIX., with notes.

ADAMS asks how a person can get a lieutenancy in the Marine Corps. *ANSWER*.—Section 288, Title XV., Revised Statutes U. S., says that no person under 20 or over 25 shall be appointed, and that he shall be examined and approved under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. The qualifications are the same as those of a "civil life" appointment in the Army.

OUR TEAM ABROAD.

OUR record last week closed with the shooting at 1,000 yards for the American Cup. It remained doubtful up to the day of the match whether the Americans would shoot for it at all on the terms proposed, but the party of good nature prevailed over the party of punctilio, and the shooting took place. "Old Reliable" Bodine would not shoot, and Yale was equally determined. General Dakin also would not shoot. The loss of these three from the contest made it much less exciting than it would otherwise have been, and made the victory of Major Fulton, who won the cup, all the more conspicuous than would have been the case had

his opponents been the best men of the team. Only Coleman and Gildersleeve of these contested the prize, and the latter gentleman was thoroughly worn out and sick with his previous exertions, and shot very poorly. Of the "babies" in the reserve, Mr. Canfield alone came to the front, and he shot magnificently against the great champion. Major Fulton's score, however, was about as perfect as need be. The ordeal was one of unexampled severity, being thirty shots at 1,000 yards, a number never before attempted, and the severest test of proficiency. It was, of course, a great compliment to the Americans to be given such a test, but it was one that the English themselves had hitherto shrank from. Had a few of them entered for the same cup, the scores made by the Americans would probably have been even better, under the stimulus of competition. As it was, we subjoin them, with the targets as reported by telegraph:

Major Henry Fulton.

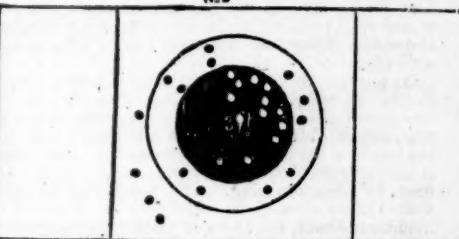
N.B.



4543435533555535554555554355555-133

A. V. Canfield, Jr.

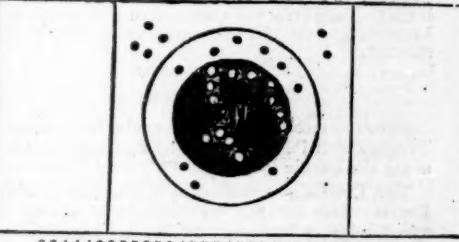
N.B.



044585455544444553435455555553-126

R. C. Coleman.

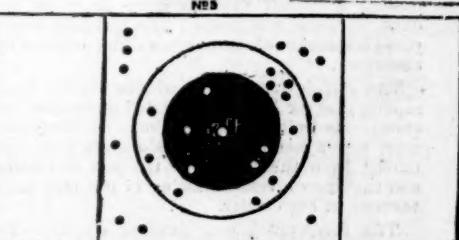
N.B.



034443355345554555445403545-119

L. C. Bruce.

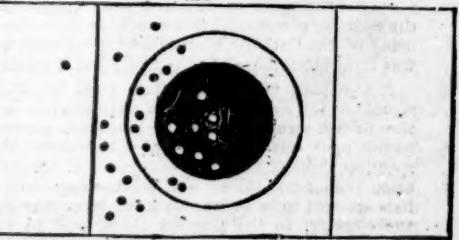
N.B.



02444553343433425435343554-105

Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve.

N.B.



03024335445454054343535543845-105

This is as good shooting as has ever been made at 1,000 yards. Thirty shots without a miss or an outer border of misses was made by Gildersleeve, 3, and he and Ballard made the only outs made, one each. Major

Fulton's score is 88 per cent. of the possible score, or four per cent. above the best Echo Shield shooting ever known at Wimbledon for the three ranges culminating in 1,000. The poorest shooting of all, Gildersleeve's, owing to illness as it was, was 69 per cent. of the possible score, and the team average was 78½ per cent., well up to the Echo Shield average. This with the "babies" and Gildersleeve sick. The American Cup Match, extended with a lurking spice of malice to test the endurance of the Yankees at the most difficult range of all, became a source of real triumph to them, in the unparalleled scores made in the lengthened contest.

A still greater triumph awaited them on the next day, a triumph reflecting honor on them and on their hospitable Irish friends, who had shown them the most heartfelt and sincere kindness that they had experienced in her Majesty's dominions. It was the day of the Echo Shield Match, and the Yankees volunteered to keep the targets for the Irish team and to superintend their shooting. The result was seen in a victory for the Irishmen, with the splendid score of 1,506 points out of 1,800, or 83½ per cent. of the possible score, a percentage only once before reached at Wimbledon, where the average has been 78 per cent. in 15 years. A comparison of the thousand yards shooting of all three teams with that of the Americans gives the following result: For America were fired 180 shots by six men, making 707 points, an average of 3.87 points per shot. For Great Britain and Ireland were fired in the Echo Shield Match at 1,000 yards 360 shots by 24 men, making 1,454 points, an average of 4.02 points, a difference of 15 hundredths of a point in favor of Great Britain and Ireland. Had the best men in our team shot together instead of the "babies" against each other, this result shows that their victory would have been pretty sure, for the fifteen hundredths of a point would have vanished under the influence of discipline and skill. Altogether our team comes back covered with glory.

On the last day of the Match the Canadians beat the English 34 points for the Rajah of Kolapore Cup. The Americans witnessed the shooting, and Major Fulton received his first trophy, the Wimbledon Cup, from the hands of the English Princess Louise. His speech is not recorded, but it is known to have been accompanied by much blushing. The party was personally visited at the close of the match by the English Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, and several other noblemen. Sir Henry Halford, a great English rifleman, took them to visit Eton, the Monday following. General McMurdo showed them the great gun works at Woolwich, and the close of the week found them in Paris, whence they return to New York via Liverpool, on the 13th of August, on the *City of Berlin* steamer.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

PREPARATIONS have been made for connecting Panama with Peru and Chili by means of a cable laid along the Pacific Coast.

THE French government have contracted with an English firm for the construction of a large high-speed torpedo boat, seventy-five feet long, and built entirely of steel. She will be a thoroughly sea-going craft, and fitted with two torpedo poles.

THE German Emperor has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle, the highest in his gift, upon General von Goeben, now commanding the Eighth Army Corps, who so greatly distinguished himself as divisional commander in the late war.

DR. KUNTZ, deputed by the Imperial Chancellery, has left Berlin for San Francisco, to superintend the completion of the necessary arrangements for the erection of a German naval hospital at that port, in connection with the German war-vessels stationed in the Pacific.

MM. ROBIN and Legros, experimenting with noctiluca, those little organisms which produce in great part the phosphorescence of the sea, found that on passing a current through some sea-water in the dark, its course was marked by a luminous trace, the phosphorescence of the animals being excited by the electricity.

THE British Consul at Charleston, South Carolina, reports that six heavy iron-plated gunboats (Confederate), one United States gunboat, six blockade-runners, and a number of torpedo-boats have been removed from the channel of the port of Charleston, and that now a vessel drawing 17 feet may safely go through at high water.

THE first church ever devoted wholly to French Protestant soldiers was recently opened at the Camp of Avor, near Bourges, with considerable ceremony. The government has provided a substantial chapel, accommodating three hundred worshippers, and at the opening ceremonial this was filled to overflowing, many of the Catholic comrades of those for whom it was built attending out of sympathy or curiosity.

A NEW plan has recently been tried for obtaining situations for soldiers of good character on leaving the British army. Lists are prepared, giving the names, ages, qualifications, and other particulars respecting these men, with a few words of recommendation from some officer, and printed copies of these lists are sent to large employers of labor throughout the country, to the London clubs, and to various other places where they are likely to attract observation, and the plan has been found to work well.

THE Roumanian government have taken into consideration the construction of a large port on the shores of the Black Sea. This port, which will be

named after the reigning Prince Charles, is intended to comprise an outer harbor formed by two piers or mole, 600 metres in length, having a depth of water of seven or eight metres; the inner harbor will be 600 metres in length by 200 in breadth, with a depth of six metres of water. This work it is estimated will cost six millions of francs (£240,000).

THERE is some £70,000 odd—rather more than less—the surplus of the sum subscribed in England for the wounded in the Franco-German war, still lying idle at Coutts's, London. Nearly every nation in Europe has tried to get hold of some of this money. The Spaniards wanted to have it for their wounded, and were most indignant when their modest request was refused. Only the other day a Viennese count came over with an eye to business, and was quite insolent when told he could not have any of the money.

RETURNS of ship-building on the Clyde for the month of June show that nearly one-half of the vessels launched were sailing ships. The number of vessels launched during the past month and six months considerably exceeds the number launched in the corresponding periods of previous years, but the tonnage shows a decrease of 14,300 tons on the month, and 17,500 tons on the six months of the year preceding. The average size of the vessels built during the half year is much lower than the average during the last few years, being 850 tons as 1,400 tons in 1874, 1,500 tons in 1873, 1,060 tons in 1872, and 1,050 tons in 1871. The following are the returns for the past six months: 1875, 185 vessels, 112,000 tons; 1874, 93 vessels, 129,500 tons; 1873, 83 vessels, 132,100 tons; 1872, 100 vessels, 106,500 tons; 1871, 83 vessels, 87,300 tons.

THE German *Staatsanzeiger* calls attention to the marked progress that has taken place in the ship-building establishment of the Vulcan Company at Stettin, which it says is now fully competent to compete with any other establishment in the world, in England or elsewhere. The establishment has now several war-vessels intended for the German navy on the stocks. The iron-clad frigate *Preussen* is nearly complete. It is a turret vessel, carrying nine inches of armor at the water-line and from eight to ten inches on the turrets. The *Preussen* will be armed with heavy Krupp guns. The company has also two unarmored corvettes in building, the first constructed in Germany on the principle now in vogue in England, according to which the body of the vessel is made of iron, with a covering of teak and copper or zinc above it. The two corvettes referred to will be launched in the course of the present year.

WHEN, asks London *Engineering*, is the position of engineers in the navy to be improved? This is a question which has long been demanding a definite and satisfactory answer, and it is one the reply to which can scarcely be much longer deferred, unless the government chooses to display towards its employés a reckless want of good faith which can only lead to most disastrous results. Engineers seem at present to be regarded as of no consequence whatever in the English navy. The off-hand way in which the entire engineer department was made subordinate to a host of shipwright officials by the late Admiralty excited the disgust of the whole service. The condition of the engineers is simply deplorable. Distributed in the navy there is a body of engineers amounting to about a thousand men. Is it not a fact patent to every one who has any knowledge of the fleet which is the safeguard of this country, that the responsibility of the engineers is second to that of the executive officers only. Every student of modern naval warfare knows that it is upon the prescience, coolness, skill, and determination with which his efforts are seconded by the officers in charge of the machinery, that the success of the officers of our monstrous fighting machines will depend in future naval battles.

It is evident, says the London *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the Germans are paying increasing attention to the development of their military marine, and are intensely earnest in their endeavors to solve the problem which has caused not a little anxiety to our own authorities at home, viz., how to provide a continual supply of experienced hands to man their ships of war. The same paper refers to the fact that the Germans, during the late war, carried with them no camping materials, and when no other lodging was handy, slept, as the French call it, *à la belle étoile*. While their antagonists, on the other hand, holding to their Algerian customs, burdened themselves with small tents, which, owing to the chances of war were of little use to them. The German troops, where they could not get a village, put up with a forest, and the tenacity with which they clung to timber has created a deep impression on the French imagination, which looks upon woods as the natural element of the Prussian. A French military writer says that the last war showed all the inconveniences of camping, and, although no official decision has been taken on the subject, "it can be positively stated that the officers of the army are unanimous in condemning a custom picked up during our Algerian campaigns."

SAYS the English *Volunteer Service Gazette*: "It cannot be doubted that the taste for rifle shooting filtering down among all ranks, has done more than anything else to keep the Volunteer force together.

We shall hardly be suspected of putting the claims of mere marksmanship too high. We hold, as is well known, that without subordination and military training, good shooting with the rifle is absolutely nothing worth. But the chiefs of the Volunteers had the acuteness to perceive from the beginning that rifle shooting was the really attractive part of infantry training, and that if this was encouraged, the rest would be accepted without demur. Those who order the proceedings of the Regular soldiers, have, perhaps naturally enough, been somewhat slow to perceive the truths which were patent enough to those who had Volunteers to deal with. Up to a comparatively recent date, musketry training was made most distasteful to the infantry of the Regular army. Within a few years rifle clubs have been allowed to spring up, and there seems little doubt but that the taste for rifle shooting is gradually increasing among the infantry of the Line. Assuredly the army prizes at Wimbledon have done much to foster this taste; but no step in advance has been so great as that which is involved in the organization of the great match between picked teams of Regulars and Volunteers which is to take place during the approaching Wimbledon Meeting. We have before this expressed our great satisfaction at learning that there is to be no distinction of rank in the selection of the Regular army team, and that if a major-general or a colonel is fit to do so, he may shoot next to a sergeant or a private.

DURING a recent debate in the British Parliament, Mr. T. Brassey directed attention to the altered conditions of naval warfare and the expediency of constructing armored vessels of more moderate dimensions than those recently adopted; and moved a resolution that, as it was impossible by means of armor to resist submarine attack or the fire of heavy guns, it was expedient to adopt more moderate dimensions for our ships of war, and to make a proportionate increase in the number built. Mr. Bentinck asked what had become of the Naval Reserve, advocated torpedoes, and warned the House that at any moment we might be compelled to fight the ships of an enemy with heavier armor and more powerful guns than our own. Mr. E. J. Reed contended that Mr. Bentinck had over-colored the picture, that there was no cause for alarm, and that we had in our harbors line-of-battle ships the armor of which could resist the fire of the guns of any other Power in the world. Mr. Goschen also rebuked Mr. Bentinck for the mischievous tendency of his criticism, and advocated the desirability of building some small armor-clad ships of light draught to protect our commerce in case of necessity. Mr. Hunt defended the action of the government, and explained that two swift ships like despatch-vessels were now building, which would go seventeen or eighteen knots an hour, and would be useful for the defence of the mercantile marine. There were also building two armor-clad ships like the *Inflexible*, with a speed of thirteen knots, which would prove powerful ocean cruisers. With regard to torpedoes, the time had not yet arrived to give up the building of armor-clad ships in deference to them, and this, he believed, was the opinion of foreign nations also.

THE London *Times* gives a description of one of the largest, most difficult, and costly undertakings in the way of practical reconstruction, now drawing towards completion at Portsmouth Dockyard. In 1861 three ships of the *Minotaur* class were ordered to be built, and plated with 5 1-2-inch armor, which was a slight advance upon that of the *Warrior*, which had been designed some two years or so before; but the extra inch which was gained in the thickness of the plating was to some extent counterbalanced by a material reduction in the backing. Substantially, the defensive power of the two classes of ships was the same, but the ships of the *Minotaur* type had this important advantage, that they were armored throughout the whole of their length, so that the vital parts were efficiently protected against the penetrating force of the shot of the period. But, while the *Warrior* cost the country £856,990, the price of the *Minotaur* was £450,774, the engines in both instances being about the same. The great size of the ships of the *Minotaur* class (400 ft.) renders them unwieldy at sea, while the great difficulty which attends their steering unfit them for manœuvring in the narrow circles in which our modern men-of-war are required to pivot. The length of their broadsides and the great height of their freeboard would also render them tempting targets for an enemy's heavy guns. These defects, however, cannot now be remedied, but much is being done at Portsmouth at the present time to make the *Minotaur* a more dangerous antagonist by adding materially to her offensive power. She has been nine months under the hands of the shipwrights, and the total cost of her reconstruction and new equipment is estimated to amount to £50,000. In addition to being new masted and rigged, painted throughout with red lead, having the flat of her double bottom coated with cement, and undergoing ordinary repairs, which in so large a vessel are considerable, the *Minotaur* will be supplied with an entirely new armament, consisting of fourteen 12 1-2-ton guns on the main deck, a couple of 12 1-2-ton guns forward under the forecastle, and a gun of the same calibre under the poop mounted on a turntable, whereby it will command the four stern ports. She will also have on the

upper deck six 24 lb. howitzers for saluting purposes, and two 20 lb. torpedo guns. The number of guns on each side of the main deck has been reduced from fourteen to seven, every alternate port having been altered to suit the heavier ordnance and to give increased room for the working of the guns, as well as additional space for elevating, depressing, and extreme training. Every port which has been operated upon has cost upwards of £250. The magazines have been enlarged to provide for the greater amount of powder which will be consumed by the larger guns, and new shot and shell racks have been fitted for the storage of the larger and heavier projectiles. Extensive alterations have also had to be made in the shell-room in order to accommodate the different sized shells.

SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

THE Gorham Company, the well known silversmiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

GEO. P. ROWELL AND CO., Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, New York. Their business has grown to be something enormous. Every paper in the country is on file at their office, and it is no uncommon thing for them to receive a mail of fifteen or twenty bushels of newspapers.—*Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette*.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the name and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

ALLEN—WALLACE.—At the residence of the bride, Erie, Penn., on Tuesday, July 20, by the Rev. A. H. Carrier, First Lieutenant SAMUEL K. ALLEN, U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss EUNICE M. WALLACE, daughter of J. M. Wallace, Esq.

BIRTHS.

CANFIELD.—At Bath, N. Y., July 31, 1875, to JENNIE H., wife of Edward Canfield, Esq., and daughter of Major D. H. Hastings, U. S. Army, a son.

STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

* We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

(JULY 31, 1875.)

| Regi- men- tary. | Headquarters. | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | K |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Regi- men- tary. | Williett's Pt, NYH | Williett's Pt, NYH | Williett's Pt, NYH | Williett's Pt, NYH | Williett's Pt, NYH | West Point, N Y | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Benicia B'cks, Cal | Cp Bidwell, Cal | Fort Klamath, Or | Cp McDermitt, Nev | Benicia B'cks, Cal | Ft Lapawai, I T | Ft Walla Walla, W T | Camp Bidwell, Cal | Cp Halleck, Nev | C'mp Harney, Or | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Sanders, W T | Ft Fred Steele, W T | Near Rawlins, W T | Ft Laramie, W T | Cp Stambau, h'W T | Cp Sheridan, Neb | Ft Ellis, M T | Ft Ellis, M T | Ft Laramie, W T | Cp Robinson, Neb | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft D. A. Russell, W T | Ft Laramie, Neb | Ft McPherson, W T | Ft Fetterman, Neb | Cp Robinson, W T | Camp Sheridan, Neb | Ft Laramie, Neb | Cp Robinson, Neb | Ft Laramie, Neb | Cp Robinson, Neb | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Hayes, Kas | Ft Hayes, Kas | Cp Apache, A T | Cp Supply, I T | Cp Bowie, A T | Ft Hayes, Kas | Ft Dodge, Kas | Ft Whipple, A T | Ft Hayes, Kas | Ft Riley, Kas | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Camp Lowell, A T | Cp Verde, AT | N. Fork, RedR, Ts | N. Fork, RedR, Ts | N. Fork, RedR, Ts | Ft Hayes, Kas | Ft Dodge, Kas | Ft Dodge, Kas | Ft Lyon, C. T. | Camp Suppl, IT | N. Fork, RedR, Ts |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft A Lincoln, D T | Ft Randall, D T | Ft Rice, D T | Ft A Lincoln, D T | Ft Randall, D T | Ft A Lincoln, D T | Ft Stanton, N M | Ft Shreveport, La | Ft A Lincoln, D T | Ft Wingate, N M | Colfax, La |
| Regi- men- tary. | Santa Fe, N. M. | Fort B'cks, Cal | Ft Garland, CT | Ft Clark, Tex | Ft Clark, Tex | Ft Clark, Tex | Ft Clark, Tex | Ft Brown, Tex | Ft Clark, Tex | Ft Brown, Tex | Ft Duncan, Ts |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Clark, Ts | Ft Clark, Ts | Ringgold B'ks, Tex | Ft Clark, Ts | Ft Clark, Ts | Ft Clark, Ts | Ft Clark, Ts | Ft Concho, Ts | Ft Clark, Ts | Ft Concho, Ts | Ft McKavett, Ts |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Concho, Ts | Ft Concho, Tex | Ft Griffin, Ts | Ft Richardson, Ts | Ft Richardson, Ts | Ft Griffin, Ts | Ft Griffin, Ts | Ft Griffin, Tex | Ft Griffin, Tex | Ft Griffin, Tex | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Charleston, S C | Ft Barrancas, Fla | Ft Augustine, Fla | Savannah, Ga | Indian Key, Fla | Ft Barrancas, Fla | Ft Monroe, Va | Charleston, S C | Indian Key, Fla | Charleston, S C | Charleston, S C |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft McHenry, Md | Ft McHenry, Md | Ft Foote, Md | Ft McHenry, Md | Ft McHenry, Md | Ft McHenry, Md | Ft Monroe, Va | Raleigh, N C | Ft McHenry, Md | Ft Monroe, Va | Port, Monroe, Va |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Hamilton NYH | Fort Monroe, Va | Ft Niagara, NY | Ft Hamilton NYH | Ft Hamilton NYH | Ft Hamilton NYH | Ft Warren, Mass | Ft Warren, Mass | Ft Hamilton NYH | Ft Monroe, Va | Ft Wood, NYH |
| Regi- men- tary. | Presidio, Cal | Presidio, Cal | Alcatraz, Is, Cal | Presidio, Cal | Alcatraz, Is, Cal | Presidio, Cal | Ft Stevens, Or | Sitka, Alaska | Ft Stevens, Or | Ft Monroe, Va | Presidio, Cal |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Adams, R I | Ft Adams, R I | Ft Monroe, Va | Ft Monroe, Va | Ft Monroe, Va | Ft Monroe, Va | Ft Independence, Mass | Plattburg B'cks, N Y | Ft Independence, Mass | Ft Monroe, Va | Madison B'ks, N Y |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Randall, D T | Lower Brule Ay | Ft Sully, D T | Ft Randall, D T | Ft Randall, D T | Ft Sully, D T | Ft Sully, D T | Ft Randall, D T | Ft Sully, D T | Ft Randall, D T | Ft Randall, D T |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Vernon, Ala | Atlanta, Ga | Huntsville, Ala | Atlanta, Ga | Huntsville, Ala | Chattanooga, Tenn | McVern'n B'ks, Ala | Mobile, Ala | Mobile, Ala | Mobile, Ala | Mobile, Ala |
| Regi- men- tary. | Jackson B'ks, La | Jackson B'ks, La | Natchitoches, La | Natchitoches, La | N. Martinville, La | Coushatta, La | Jackson B'ks, La | Jackson B'ks, La | Jackson B'ks, La | Jackson B'ks, La | Jackson B'ks, La |
| Regi- men- tary. | Fort Bridger, W T | Ft Fetterman, W T | Fort Bridger, W T | Ft Fetterman, W T | Ft Fetterman, W T | Ft Fetterman, W T | Ft Fetterman, W T | Fort Bridger, W T |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | Ft Leavenworth, Kas | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Buford, D T | St'g R. Ag'y, D T | Ft Buford, D T | Ft Buford, D T | Ft Buford, D T | Ft Buford, D T | Ft Buford, D T | Ft Buford, D T | Ft Buford, D T | Ft Buford, D T | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Shaw, M T | Ft Shaw, M T | Ft Benton, M T | Ft Ellis, M T | Ft Shaw, M T | Ft Baker, M T | Ft Shaw, M T | Ft Shaw, M T | Ft Shaw, M T | Ft Shaw, M T | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Whipple, A T | Cp Verde, A T | Cp Verde, A T | Cp McDowell, A T | Cp Lowell, A T | Cp Apache, A T | Ft Whipple, A T | Cp Robinson, Neb | Cp Robinson, Neb | Cp Robinson, Neb | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Laramie, W T | Ft Robinson, Neb | Ft Laramie, W T | Ft Robinson, Neb | Ft Laramie, W T | Ft Laramie, W T | Ft Laramie, W T | Ft Laramie, W T | Ft Laramie, W T | Ft Laramie, W T | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft McKavett, Tex | Ft Concho, Tex | Ft McKavett, Tex | Ft McKavett, Tex | Ft McKavett, Tex | Ft McKavett, Tex | Ft McKavett, Tex | Ft Clark, Tex | Ft Clark, Tex | Ft Clark, Tex | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Richardson, Tex | Ft Richardson, Tex | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Richardson, Tex | Ft Richardson, Tex | Ft Richardson, Tex | Ft Concho, Tex | Ft Concho, Tex | Ft Concho, Tex | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Angel Island, Cal | Angel Island, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal | Angel Isl, Cal |
| Regi- men- tary. | New Orleans, La | Vicksburg, Miss | Baton Rouge, La | Baton Rouge, La | Baton Rouge, La | Baton Rouge, La | Baton Rouge, La | New Orleans, La | Holy Sp'gs, Miss | Vicksburg, Miss | Holy Sp'gs, Miss |
| Regi- men- tary. | Cp Douglass, U T | Ft Hall, Ind T | Cp Douglass, U T | Ft Union N M | Ft Union N M | Ft Cameron, U T | Ft Cameron, U T | Ft Cameron, U T | Cp Douglass, U T | Ft Cameron, U T | Cp Douglass, U T |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Garland, C T | Ft Wingate, N M | Ft Garland, C T | Ft Craig, N M | Ft Craig, N M | Ft Bayard, N M | Ft Bayard, N M | Ft Bayard, N M | Ft Garland, C T | Ft Wingate, N M | Ft Garland, C T |
| Regi- men- tary. | Nashville, Tenn | Lebanon, Ky | Jackson, Miss | Little Rock, Ark | Humboldt, Tenn | Lancaster, Ky | Ft Abercrombie, D T | Nashville, Tenn | Jackson, Miss | Little Rock, Ark | Frankfort, Ky |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Abercrombie, D T | Ft Abercrombie, D T | Ft Wadsworth, D T | Ft Wadsworth, D T | Ft Wadsworth, D T | Ft Wadsworth, D T | Ft Abercrombie, D T | Ft Abercrombie, D T | Ft Abercrombie, D T | Ft Abercrombie, D T | Big Cheyenne Agency, D T |
| Regi- men- tary. | Columbia, S C | Atlanta, Ga | Columbia, S C | Columbia, S C | Columbia, S C | Atlanta, Ga | Columbia, S C | Columbia, S C | Columbia, S C | Columbia, S C | Greenville, S C |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Lyon, C T | Ft Dodge, Kas | Ft Larned, Kas | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Sill, Ind T | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn | Ft Snelling, Minn |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Vancouver, W T | Cp Harney, Or | Ft Vancouver, W T | Ft Townsend, W T | Ft Townsend, W T | Ft Walla Walla, W T | Ft Klamath, Or | Ft Laramie, W T | Ft Vancouver, W T | Ft Vancouver, W T | Ft Vancouver, W T |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Wayne, Mich | Ft Po rter, N Y | Ft Brady, Mich | Ft Wayne, Mich | Ft Mackinac, Mich | Ft Wayne, Mich | Ft Brady, Mich | Ft Brady, Mich | Ft Brady, Mich | Ft Brady, Mich | Ft Brady, Mich |
| Regi- men- tary. | Omaha B'ks, Neb | Ft Hartsuff, Neb | Ft McPherson, Neb | Ft McPherson, Neb | Ft Fred Steele, W T | CheyenneDep WT | Ft Russell, W T | Omaha B'ks, Neb | Ft Russell, W T | Omaha B'ks, Neb | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Brown, Tex | Ringgold B'ks, Tex | Ft McIntosh, Tex | Ft McIntosh, Tex | Ft Brown, Tex | Ft Duncan, Tex | Ft Duncan, Tex | Ft Brown, Tex | Ft Brown, Tex | Ft Brown, Tex | ..... |
| Regi- men- tary. | Ft Davis, Tex | Ft Stockton, Tex | Ft Stockton, Tex | Ft Stockton, Tex | Ft Stockton, Tex | Ft Davis, Tex | Ft Stockton, Tex | Ft Davis, Tex | Ft Davis, Tex | Ft Davis, Tex | ..... |

First Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Walla Walla, Wash. T. Co. M, Ft Colville, Wash. T. 2nd Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Laramie, W T. 3d Cavalry—Co. L, Ft Laramie, W T. Co. M, Cp Sheridan, Neb. Fourth Cavalry—Company L, Fort Sill, I T; Company M, Fort Sill, I T; Company P, Fort Sill, I T. Fifth Cavalry—Company L, Ft A. Lincoln, D T. Company M, Fort Rice, D T. Sixth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Concho, Tex. Ninth Cavalry—Company L, Ringgold B'ks, Tex; Company M, Ft Wadsworth, NYH. Tenth Cavalry—Company L, Ft Concho, Tex; Company M, Ft Stockton, Tex. First Artillery—Company L, Ft Barrancas, Fla; Company M, Ft Barrancas, Fla. Second Artillery—Company L, Fort Macon, N. C. Third Artillery—Company L, Ft Johnston, N. C. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R I; Company M, Ft Wadsworth, NYH. Fourth Artillery—Company L, Sitka, Alaska; Company M, Ft Johnston, N. C. Third Artillery—Company L, Ft Johnston, N. C. Fifth Artillery—Company L, Fort Adams, R I; Company M, Ft Johnston, N. C.

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